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DEATH OF A. T. STEWART.

CAREER OF THE MERCHANT PRINCE.

HE DIES AT HIS RESIDENCE IN FIFTH AVENUE SURROUNDED BY HIS FRIENDS—MR. STEWART'S BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE—THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS—INCIDENTS OF HIS BUSINESS LIFE—WEALTH AND PERSONAL HABITS.

At 1:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon Alexander Turney Stewart died, at his residence at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, in this City, in the seventy-third year of his age. Very shortly afterward the flags upon many private and public buildings, including those upon the City Hall, were at half-mast, and there was a general feeling that these marks of respect were not paid to the man of enormous wealth, to the successful merchant, to the man of vast designs and achievements, but to one who had by his career illustrated, perhaps more than any one else, the capabilities and opportunities of American citizenship. That Alexander T. Stewart was dead was a matter of business concern to the commercial interests of two continents, but in more ways than one his death had more than a business aspect, for it had, for many reasons, touched the hearts or absorbed the attention of the people among whom and in whose eye he had lived for fifty-four years.

The life which ended yesterday was not one of strange or sudden contrasts. Alexander T. Stewart did not struggle upward from absolute penury, but his first and best heritage was an ancestry that had been noted for generations for industry, sobriety, probity, and all the intellectual and moral gifts which for more than a century had stood his stock in good stead, whether in commercial enterprise or in the van of battle in behalf of civil and religious liberty. He was born in the City of Belfast, Dec. 12, 1803, of Scotch-Irish parents, and came of a family by no means poor. Whatever may have been the pecuniary condition of his father and mother, it is certain that his grandfather was a man of considerable wealth for that time and place. When only three years of age it was the misfortune of the child to lose his father, but his grandfather at once took charge of him and had much to do in shaping his future career. It was the purpose, or at least whim, of this relative that young Stewart should become a minister of the Established Church, and, the boy being then in full sympathy with the idea, he received a thorough education in the preparatory schools, and was early put into Trinity College, Dublin, in furtherance of the plan which had been marked out for his future life, but which was so strangely to miscarry. At college he was a thorough, laborious student, and thus early showed that special fondness for classical literature which remained with him to the end of his life. But the purposes of guardian and ward were the "rough-hewn" ends that Providence was to "shape" in a far different way. In his second college term his grandfather died, and this event made a total change in his plans. But for this it is more than probable that A. T. Stewart would have lived and died a country curate, or possibly a vicar, in Ireland or England. This death, however, threw him for the moment—or he supposed it did—upon his own resources, and it is not surprising that, being then only sixteen years of age, he should have been seized with the sudden whim of impulsive youth, and, having abandoned his purpose concerning the ministry, should have left college, and, having taken passage in a packet-ship should have landed in New-York in 1818, to seek his fortune in the New World. When he landed he was a stranger in a strange land, to be sure, but he did not come empty-handed. It was not such a case as that of Franklin with his loaf, nor that of Astor without a penny; but that of a youth with some money, a sufficient stock of clothing, a good education, and letters of introduction which from the first opened to him the avenues of success if he had but the wit and will to follow them, as his subsequent life amply proved he had. There was thus nothing in his early life calling for the "heroic," and he never thought there was; but for all that he was in the best and highest sense the architect of his own fortunes.

When he first landed in New-York it was natural that his temperament and education should incline him to scholastic pursuits. For some weeks he remained without work, and to one to whom work was the first requisite of existence, this enforced idleness was a period of torture. At last his diligence in seeking employment was rewarded, and he obtained an engagement as assistant tutor in a writing and navigation school. Where this school was in the City, and who was its principal, is not known, nor is it important, for young Stewart quitted it after a short time. He subsequently entered into another engagement of a similar kind, and passed his time as a teacher until he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. During his later career as a teacher he had what was then the large salary of $300 per annum. But believing that he was capable of better things, he abandoned the calling of a tutor somewhat abruptly, and ventured upon the career of a trader. It is known that he entered upon the dry goods business, but no authentic record remains of the place where the boy—for such he then was—first offered his wares to the public. Wherever it was his career was short, for he soon returned to Ireland to look after and receive his share of the estate of his grandfather, which amounted to nearly one thousand pounds. It was on receiving this money and preparing to return to the United States that he first showed that business sagacity that afterward made him foremost in the commercial world. He invested the whole of his patrimony in Irish "insertions" and "scollop trimmings," then rare commodities in this country, and embarked with them himself from Belfast on a ship bound to New-York. Arriving here, he had what was then a very large stock of goods, and he made the most of his opportunity. Instead of selling out his stock to other dealers, as he might easily have done at a large profit, he rented the store No. 283 Broadway and embarked in business for himself. It was not much of a store, for it was only 12 feet 5 inches front by 30 feet deep, but it was in this contracted space that he laid the foundations of his colossal fortune and his world-wide renown as a merchant. In this little store, which many New-Yorkers still remember, he first put in force those business principles to which he adhered throughout his life. The first of these was absolute honesty between buyer and seller. He was a thorough believer in the maxim that "nothing can need a lie." It was his rule to never permit a clerk to misrepresent the quality of his wares, and that was something unusual in those days. His next innovation was that of selling *at one price*, and it was one destined to continue in all decent establishments to the present day. It was not his habit then or afterwards to sacrifice his goods, but after careful examination he fixed their price at a reasonable profit, and to that price he rigidly adhered, no matter whether the goods were sold or not. His third rule was cash on delivery, and although in after years he sometimes departed from it in exceptional cases, it may be safely said to have been one of the bases of his business. There is a tradition that his own early experience in buying on credit and selling on credit forced him to the adoption of this rule, and there is a story that one time having a large note to pay, and nothing to pay it with, he scattered handbills over the City announcing "a great reduction in prices for cash." This has now become a stale device, but then it was unique, and fully served the purpose of the young merchant.

It was in this way and by these means that A. T. Stewart prospered in his little store. Within three years he removed to larger premises at No. 262 Broadway, and again within three years to still larger at No. 257 Broadway, and there remained for seventeen years. At the end of that time his energy, probity, and sagacity had made him immensely rich for that time, and acquiring the title to the land he began the erection of that immense pile which for many years has been known everywhere as Stewart's down-town store, which stretches from Chambers to Reade street on Broadway and a third of the block toward Centre street. But this great edifice, like his vast up-town store, covering the entire block bounded by Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets, was the result of slow accretions. In both cases first one City lot was secured and built upon, then another and another, until in both cases the buildings assumed the massive proportions they now present. We summarize here the various other cities in which he had stores or agencies as follows: In Boston, Winthrop square; Philadelphia, Chestnut street; Paris, Rue Bergere; Lyon, Rue de la Bourse; Manchester, Minshull street; Bradford, Well street; Nottingham, Station street; Belfast, Wellington place; Glasgow, John street; Berlin, Alte Leipziger strasse; Chemnitz, Innere Kloster strasse. For more than the quarter of a century during which he was the leading merchant, not only of America, but of the world, he gave to all these branches of his business something of his personal attention. During many years it was his custom to make annual trips to Europe to directly supervise the purchase of goods, but of late he had relegated that duty to a member of the firm whom he had found by long experience to be fully competent to perform it. After his business had become colossal, with his wholesale store at Chambers street and his retail emporium at Tenth street, the habits of Mr. Stewart were methodical in the extreme. His first task of the day before leaving his home was to read a page of the *Æneid* in the original Latin, and, having breakfasted, he went first in his coupé to the Tenth street establishment. He seldom remained there more than an hour, but during that time he was able to make a complete survey of it, even to the most minute details. He informed himself thoroughly as to the sales of the previous day, what clerks had been derelict, what ones had by good conduct proved themselves worthy of promotion, and even the cash-boys and the work-women in the loft did not escape his scrutiny. Having in this brief time absorbed all this information, and fully knowing not only what had been done, but what was to be done, it was his custom to then proceed to the wholesale store, at Chambers street, and there he usually spent the most of the day, and transacted the more important part of his business. It was there that the vast matters he had in hand were chiefly disposed of. How many millions of dollars worth of dry goods were sold in that building only himself and his confidential partners ever knew, and probably no one ever will know. But all this vast business was done with the utmost simplicity. The private offices of Mr. Stewart were not gaudily furnished, and the head of the great house was at all times easily accessible to any one who had any reasonable excuse for seeking his presence. He was methodical, prompt, perhaps exacting, in his methods. Knowing the value of time himself, he made every one around him understand it. People who went to him during business hours to talk business, had to talk business and nothing else. To his subordinates he was just, but not generous. The hours of labor were from 7 o'clock A. M. until 7 P. M., with thirty minutes' intermission to each employe for lunch during the day, but one-half were dismissed on alternate days at 6 P. M. When the employes left the Tenth Street store at night, they were compelled to pass under the eye of a skilled detective, specially employed, whose duty it was to see that no goods were taken out by them, and by this simple expedient the firm was saved from a vast deal of petty pilfering. The salaries of subordinate clerks, of whom he had hundreds constantly in his employ, ranged all the way from $10 to $25 per week, and even at these prices the demand for these places was always greater than the supply, and those who had them, as a rule, made every exertion to retain them. The cash-boys were paid $5 per week, and if not fined for misconduct at the end of a month had a reward of $1, and if still unfined at the end of six months a further reward of $5. As fast as they were fitted by years' experience and faithfulness to become salesmen they were promoted to the higher position, and it was to this system that a great part of the success of Mr. Stewart in business was due. His system was based upon impartial justice that had not the faintest tinge of generosity in it. He might and often did extend a helping hand to struggling fellow-men, but never in the way of business. Every man, woman, and child in his employ had to account each day for every cent for which each was responsible. Fines were rigidly imposed for every lapse from duty, and rewards for good behavior were so scarce as to make them valuable. It was the idea of Mr. Stewart that business could only be conducted on business principles, and he strictly adhered to it throughout his life, not only in his own conduct, but in his treatment of all, whether employes or not, with whom he came in business contact. The anecdotes which illustrate the striking points of his business character, from the beginning of his career to the end, are very numerous, and some of them extremely pertinent. Among them is the story, yet current, that he was the first to introduce the counter-stools on which ladies could sit and rest while examining or purchasing goods. He introduced this novelty at the very outset of his commercial career, and it had not a little to do with insuring his success. It made Stewart's famous all over the City, and ladies would walk for blocks with the consciousness that once at Stewart's they could rest themselves and chat with friends without being importuned to buy. That was the day of small things, but having borne good fruit the system was continued down to the day of his death. Even on that day Stewart's was thronged with ladies, who had in that one building everything in the way of dry goods, from the most costly fabrics to the cheapest which they could possibly desire to purchase, and every facility for purchasing with physical comfort to themselves. On that day, and every other day since it was established, any one could wander for hours if he liked through the labyrinth of goods without once being asked to buy or even accosted by a clerk. There are other reminiscences of Mr. Stewart's early life directly connected with his career as a merchant that have even more interest. One of these is that when he first arrived in New-York, among the letters of introduction to which reference has been made, was one to Abraham Bell, then a banker in Pine street. Years afterward Mr. Stewart made frequent applications to Mr. Bell, and after his death to his son, for the return of this letter, but it could never be found, and the conclusion was finally reached that it had been burned when the office of Mr. Bell was destroyed by fire in August, 1835. It was supposed from his anxiety to gain this document, which in itself was at that time worthless to Mr. Stewart, that he was seeking the material to write his autobiography, and the hope that the incident suggests, that some such work is in existence, makes it of great value in connection with his commercial career. Another incident of his early days, not directly connected with his mercantile life, but leading to it, is the fact that in his struggling school-teaching days he was for a time the tutor of Hon. Hamilton Fish, the Secretary of State, whom he prepared for college, although he was only seven years the senior of his pupil. That this association was of benefit to teacher as well as pupil is not only possible but altogether probable, and it may have had much to do in inciting that ambition which placed Mr. Stewart in the front rank of his age.

While it is true that it was chiefly as a merchant that Mr. Stewart was eminent, it was not that alone, nor even his great wealth, that made him conspicuous. It cannot be said that he was noted as a public philanthropist, or that he used any part of his fortune, which is estimated at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, for the benefit of the City where he acquired it. The only monument of this kind which he has left behind him is the Woman's Home at Thirty-second street and Fourth avenue, which is yet uncompleted but on which work was recently resumed and a promise made that it would soon be ready for occupancy. If his purpose in relation to this building is carried out, it will not be an unworthy monument to his memory. So also is Garden City, on Long Island, where he furnished comfortable homes to poor men at rates which, indeed, gave him fair returns, but also enabled them to live far more decently than ever before.

His benevolence took a special direction. His great desire was to furnish aid for the class that needs most protection and perhaps receives the least, namely, working women. His purse was ever ready to supply their wants. When he sent $50,000 to Chicago to relieve poor women, he made a special request that the money be distributed among working women exclusively.

His steady care and vast improvements of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga was another enterprise in which private profit was combined with public benefit. In connection with this hotel an interesting story was told yesterday just before Mr. Stewart's death, which furnishes a striking proof of his rare capacity for looking after his own interests. Last year he made a contract with Mr. Breslin to run the hotel on a basis of $75,000 rent, $10,000 salary to Mr. Breslin, and an equal division of the profits after these two amounts had been realized. This year he refused to enter into any contract with any one, and intended to take the profits to himself, using as his agents to manage the house a gentleman named Selure, and Mr. William Wilkinson. His conduct in this matter was in strict accord with all his business enterprises. He was ready at all times to help the public if at the same time he helped himself. He would foster American industry when there was a profit in doing it, and at one time, if not always, took all the silk which could be made at the famous mills of the Cheney Brothers at South Manchester, Conn. He established and maintained an extensive carpet factory at Fishkill, N. Y., giving steady employment to hundreds, and demonstrating that it is not necessary for America to go to Europe to obtain durable and elegant carpets. Outside of these strictly business enterprises he did little or nothing to advance public interests or promote general industry. He had so strong a penchant for theatrical matters that during the last two years he had two "elephants" on his hands in the Globe and Niblo's Garden. Both have now long been unoccupied, and Mr. Stewart seemed to be content with their condition. As an owner of real estate—except such as he used for his own business, or such hotels as the Metropolitan, in this City, and the Grand Union, at Saratoga—he was not noted for enterprise, and the block known as Depau row, in Bleecker street, is a sufficient proof of the fact.

Mr. Stewart frequently told the very few friends who enjoyed his confidence and acquaintance that he had made only one mistake in his life, and that was in opening his retail store as low down as Broadway and Tenth street. He thought it would have been far better for him to have established one between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets.

The public life of Mr. Stewart outside of his business was not varied or extensive. The first thing he did to bring him prominently before the public was the sending of a shipload of provisions to Ireland during the famine of 1846, and the only official position ever held was that of Honorary Chairman of the United States Commission sent to the Paris Exposition in 1867. In March, 1869, President Grant appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and it is understood that he would have accepted had not his confirmation been prevented by the law of 1742, which excludes from that office all who are interested in importations. It is well known that so anxious was the President to secure the services of Mr. Stewart that he sought to have the law repealed, but without effect. Mr. Stewart was not, however, greatly disappointed, for he never had much liking for public office of any kind. His life was so absorbed in his vast business enterprises that he can hardly be said to have had even any real domestic life. In 1825 he married the estimable lady who is now his widow, and with her spent fifty years of happy wedded life. Mrs. Stewart is a native of this city, and was a Miss Cornelia Clinch, and the daughter of Jacob Clinch, a flourishing ship chandler. There were originally ten in her family, of whom there are now five living, four sisters and a brother, Mr. Charles P. Clinch, who occupies the position of Assistant Deputy Collector of the Custom House at this port. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart had three children, all of whom are dead, and are buried in St. Mark's churchyard.

As his fortune increased, Mr. Stewart made his domestic arrangements keep pace with it, until several years ago he removed to the house in which he died, and which is perhaps the most palatial private residence on the Continent. His tastes, though simple, were refined, and stopped at no expense The latest acquisition to his art gallery is the famous new painting by Meissonnier, called the "Charge des Cuirassiers," representing a body of cavalry charging past Napoleon and his staff, who recognize the involuntary burst of enthusiasm from the men. The painting is the largest that has been sent from the studio of this artist, being 8 feet across by 4½ feet in height, and a human figure in the foreground is eighteen inches high. It cost in France, $60,000 in gold, and with duties, expenses, gold premium, &c., cost Mr. Stewart $75,000. Meissonnier looks upon this picture—"1807," as he styles it—as his *chef d'œuvre*. But while this great picture may have been the chief attraction in his gallery, it did not by any means overshadow many others which he possessed. On Jan. 20 last he sent to the Union League Club several great works, there being among them a Gérome, a De Nittis, and a Baugniet. His home was in every respect worthy of the great works of art which adorned it, and was as elegant and simple as he was himself in his personal habits and appearance. When the news came that Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, intended to visit this country, Mr. Stewart sent him an invitation to attend a grand reception to be given in his honor at the mansion corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, which was at once accepted. For several weeks past extensive preparations have been making for the entertainment of the imperial guest, but of course Mr. Stewart's death will prevent the plan from being carried out. Had the reception been given, it would doubtless have been the most brilliant affair of the kind ever witnessed in this country.

Mr. Stewart always enjoyed an unusual degree of good health, and, in fact, it was almost said "that he never was sick." He inherited a powerful constitution, which was never abused by dissipation. His mode of life has been simple and of an abstinent character. In his dress Mr. Stewart was simple in the extreme, but always neat. Almost his only personal luxury outside his home was the fine horses he used in driving to his stores, and he had several of these which were not surpassed in the City, although he never made any pretensions to or seemed to want speed. In his personal appearance he could not be mistaken for anything but the man of shrewdness, force, and large capacity, that he was. His figure was erect and finely formed. He had blue eyes, brown hair, light brown beard, without mustache, and regular features. Up to the day of his death he showed few marks of age, and when taken with his last illness seemed good for twenty years more of that hard work which amassed the largest fortune ever accumulated by any one man in America, not even excepting that of the Astors.

THE LAST DAYS.

The death of Mr. Stewart, although not unexpected to his family and immediate friends, was a surprise to the general public and to all who were not personally cognizant of his illness. A severe congestive cold, contracted during the prolonged rains of last month, had confined Mr. Stewart to his house for the past ten days, but it was generally expected that his excellent constitution and previous good health would carry him through in safety. A week ago the malady developed into peritonitis, or inflammation of the bowels, and his condition became very critical. Everything that medical science and skill could do was done by the attendant physicians, Drs. White and Marcy, but the patient sank day by day. Although fully informed of his precarious condition, Mr. Stewart manifested the utmost calmness and fortitude, expressing an imperative wish that the news be withheld from his friends and the public, so that no needless anxiety might be occasioned. Up to Saturday night he was able to converse with those at his bedside, and to the last he maintained his consciousness of what was going on about him. On Sunday morning it was thought that he would not live through the day, but the afternoon and evening passed without any immediate change for the worse. On Monday morning it was apparent that he was sinking rapidly, and that death would ensue within a few hours. He died at 1:50 yesterday afternoon, without pain, and retaining his consciousness to the last. At his bedside were Mrs. Stewart, her brother-in-law, Mr. Clinch, accompanied by his two sisters; Mrs. Stewart's niece, Mrs. Judge Smith, and her grand-niece, Mrs. Butler; Mrs. Judge Hilton and Miss Hilton, and Drs. White and Marcy. The room in which Mr. Stewart died is one of the choicest and most pleasant of the magnificent marble mansion. It was known as the "Lace Room," and is situated on the south-west corner of the second floor, with two windows opening on Thirty-fourth street and one on the areaway between the mansion and the residence of the family physician, Dr. White. The room, which is oblong in form, with a high ceiling, is sumptuously furnished in blue and buff, and is entered by two doors opening into the hallway and one door opening into a dressing-room over the main entrance in Thirty-fourth street.

MR. STEWART'S AFFAIRS.

The news of Mr. Stewart's death reached the wholesale and retail establishments in this City at 2:20 o'clock, with instructions to close them at once until further orders. This was done immediately. Mr. Stewart's business was not only extensive in this City but also in Europe. He has a large number of hands, estimated at 1,000, employed on the other side of the Atlantic, with houses in some of the principal cities. These houses were notified by cable dispatches of his death, and they also suspended business.

Mr. Stewart, long before his death, made such provisions as will enable those in charge of his estate to administer it as before. Judge Hilton, who has enjoyed the confidence and been one of the business associates of Mr. Stewart for the last twenty years, shed some light upon this subject in an interview with a TIMES reporter last evening. The Judge said: "Mr. Stewart had seven thousand men in his employ in this City alone, and perhaps about one thousand in Europe. He kept fourteen mills going in this country, and had many houses in England and elsewhere which had charge of the work of operatives in those places. It would be a hard thing in these times to discharge these men, and therefore I am glad to say that the business will be resumed on Saturday next. Mr. Stewart has left me in charge of the matter, and I shall do all in my power to carry out his wishes. I have been associated with him in his business interests for twenty years, and was constantly laboring with him during that time. The mills will again be set in motion, and the houses in Europe will continue business as previously."

It is understood that Mr. Stewart made a will some time ago, in which he appointed Judge Hilton sole administrator of his estate. In this will he gave discretionary power to the Judge to carry on his business or not, as he might deem best. It is also understood that the will provides for completing the Working Women's Home in accordance with the design of its founder.

AT THE CLUBS.

In his club life for several years, Mr. Stewart, while he retained his membership in the Union and Century Clubs, was more especially identified with the interests of the Union League Club. At the latter the news of his death created no little feeling of regret, and considerable discussion. He had been for many years an active member of the Union League, and was known as one of the most liberal in any movement in which the club engaged. He for many years held the position of Vice President. Mr. Choate said last evening that the club would undoubtedly take some appropriate action in view of Mr. Stewart's death, at their meeting to-night. What this action would be he did not say definitely, but undoubtedly suitable resolutions will be passed, and some addresses will be made. It is thought by many that Mr. Stewart's intention, for some time before his death, was to bequeath to this club his residence at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street for the purposes of a club-house. Certainly no finer building in the City could be secured for that purpose, and the supposition that Mr. Stewart intended to leave the house to the club gained strength from the fact that some time ago, in a meeting of the club, he opposed a proposition that was made that the club should build a house for itself.

At the Union and Century Clubs, where he retained his membership up to the time of his death, the officers said that no special action would be taken beyond the passage of suitable resolutions at the next meeting, as Mr. Stewart was not an active member of either of them, and it was not their custom to take any action in such cases.

At the Manhattan Club it was thought that there would be no action taken, as Mr. Stewart had allowed his membership to lapse some two or three years before his death. At the Traveler's Club it was said that no action would be taken, unless the other clubs should take such, as Mr. Stewart was not a member. At the Palette Club sincere sorrow was expressed at Mr. Stewart's death. He was always included in the list of those who received invitations to the receptions, dinners, &c., of the Palette Club, and was in the habit of extending his own hospitality to its members frequently and freely. His large gallery of paintings was always open to the members of the club for their inspection and study, and he was a liberal patron of many of the artists belonging to the Palette. A meeting of the club is to be held this evening, and suitable resolutions will undoubtedly be passed.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's Church, at Second avenue and Stuyvesant street, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. J. H. Rylance, will preach the funeral sermon.

MR. STEWART'S PROPERTY.

THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF HIS PERSONAL PROPERTY AND CITY REAL ESTATE—GARDEN CITY, THE HOTEL FOR WORKING-WOMEN, AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

Mr. Stewart paid $88,200 taxes on his personal property, and $180,392 on real estate last year. His personal property was assessed at a valuation of $3,000,000, and his real estate at a little over $6,000,000; but the valuation for purposes of taxation is only sixty per cent. on the real value, so that the actual value of the personal property was about $5,000,000, and the real estate about $10,000,000, making a total of $15,000,000. This, however, represents only a portion of Mr. Stewart's immense wealth, as he owns bonds and stocks not liable to taxation; mill property worth millions of dollars at Clenham, near Fishkill, in this State; the newly laid-out Garden City, on Long Island, and the railroad connecting it with Hunter's Point; the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga, stores and agencies in London, Paris, and other foreign cities, and manufactories and mills in the United States and abroad. The most interesting and valuable portion of his personal property is his art gallery, in his residence on Fifth avenue, one of the paintings in which, Meissonnier's "Charge des Cuirassiers," cost him $75,000. Following is the assessed valuation of the most valuable pieces of his City property, the assessed valuation, as already stated, being only sixty per cent. of the real value: "Up-town" (retail) store, occupying the block bounded by Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets, $1,050,000; Metropolitan block, $900,000; "down-town" (wholesale) store, in Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets, $850,000; residence in Fifth avenue, at Thirty-fourth street, $500,000; Working Woman's Hotel, in Fourth avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, $375,000; Globe Theatre property, in Broadway, near Eighth street, $215,000; and four lots and buildings on the north side of Reade street, between West Broadway and Church street, $96,000. The total assessed valuation of these pieces of property amounts to $3,986,000, and the real value is about $7,500,000.

A SKETCH OF GARDEN CITY.

Early in 1869, Mr. Stewart learned that a large portion of what was formerly known as the "great plains," situated about two miles north of the dividing line between Hempstead and North Hempstead, Long Island, and about eighteen miles from New-York, was for sale at the low price of $42 per acre. The adjacent property-owners were averse to the disposition of the land at such a ridiculously low figure, and a special meeting of the citizens was called by the Town Clerk, to be held on July 17, 1869, for the purpose of determining by ballot whether that price should be accepted. Before the meeting was held, however, Mr. Stewart addressed a letter to the authorities at Hempstead, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

To the Town Commissioners for the Sale of Town Lands at Hempstead:

GENTLEMEN: My attention having been directed to a notice calling a public meeting of the electors of the town of Hempstead, Queens County, to ratify and approve a sale of the town lands for $42 per acre, I desire to say that I am willing to buy and offer to purchase all such town lands as are proposed to be sold by the town of Hempstead at the price of $55 per acre, and will complete the purchase thereof upon the conveyance of such lands to me, by paying the price in cash. Further, I will at once enter into any agreement to carry into effect this offer, and will deposit any amount necessary as a pledge of my good faith. I propose to bring this offer to the knowledge of the electors interested by publishing it in the newspapers of the town.

A. T. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart subsequently embodied his views in relation to the property in the following letter:

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1869.

SIR: Having been informed that interested parties are circulating statements to the effect that my purpose in desiring to purchase the Hempstead Plains is to devote them to the erection of tenement-houses, and public charities of a like character, &c., I consider it proper to state that my only object in seeking to acquire these lands is to devote them to the usual purposes for which said lands, so located, should be applied, that is, open them by constructing extensive public roads, laying out the lands in parcels for sale to actual settlers, and erecting at various points attractive buildings and residences, so that a barren waste may speedily be covered by a population desirable in every respect as neighbors, tax-payers, and as citizens. In doing this I am prepared and would be willing to expend several millions of dollars. Very respectfully yours, A. T. STEWART.

As might be expected, these letters from such a source caused considerable excitement in the little town, and on the day of the meeting the farmers crowded the town meeting-house to its utmost capacity. The result of the ballot on Mr. Stewart's proposition was 1,077 votes for and 91 against it. The announcement of the result of the meeting caused great excitement. Cannons were fired, bells were rung, and the town presented an enlivened spectacle. After Mr. Stewart's offer had been made, speculators began to bid against him, and as high as $60 per acre was offered, but the people were satisfied that Mr. Stewart meant business, and would listen to no other offer. The necessary surveys were at once made, and on Sept. 13, 1869, Mr. Stewart received his deed of the property. The entire number of acres comprised in the tract was 7,170, for which Mr. Stewart paid in the aggregate $394,350. Mr. Stewart's agent at Hempstead at once commenced the work of laying out streets and lots on about five hundred acres and the latter were at once inclosed by neat fences. Subsequently the contract was given for building eleven fine dwellings at a cost of $17,000 each, which he proposed to rent for $1,200 a year. The streets were graded to the width of eighty feet, with a row of trees on either side, twelve feet from the fence, leaving a roadway of fifty-six feet.

Subsequently he put up twenty more houses at a cost of $15,000 each, which he offered to rent for $1,000 each per annum, and after this others, on a downward scale of prices, as low as $5,000 each, to rent for $300 each per annum. Mr. Stewart's policy was not to sell anything, either houses or lots, for the reason that he purposed to retain absolute control of every foot of land embraced within the limits of Garden City, and thus be able to keep forever everything of an objectionable character outside of its borders. Having laid out his plans and begun the work of building his proposed city, Mr. Stewart's next object was to put it in speedy communication with New-York City. To this end he began the construction of the Central Railroad of Long Island, which runs directly from Garden City to Hunter's Point. During 1874 a large nursery of trees was planted, and over thirty thousand shade and fruit trees were distributed throughout the village. The tract included in Garden City is divided into building blocks, containing three grades of lots, as follows: 250 feet square, 250 by 100 feet, and 150 by 50 feet. Nearly one hundred houses have been erected already, and others are contemplated. There are seven handsome brick stores, a commodious and ornamental hotel, stables with accommodations for forty horses, a coach-house, and a brick building, 21 by 34 feet, occupied as an office by the manager. The hotel is a model structure, 80 feet in length by 60 in width, and furnished with all the improvements found in a city hostelry. The entire city is lighted by gas, and the water works are excellent. One of the features of the place is a beautiful drive extending from the hotel across the plains, a distance of ten miles. Rows of shade trees have been planted on either side, which, when they have attained their growth, will enhance the pleasure of a ride along the thoroughfare. The cultivation of the land is conducted by means of steam plows, and the roads are flattened by steam rollers. Besides these appliances, all the latter-day inventions for superseding manual labor have been used in beautifying Mr. Stewart's model city. Mr. Stewart had purchased several farms from time to time, until his landed possessions in Hempstead, including Garden City, amounted to nearly nine thousand acres. The education of the youth of Garden City is provided for by an English boarding and day school.

Mr. Stewart was at Garden City, about a month ago, and was expected to return again soon and give the necessary orders and directions for the building of twenty additional houses. To all these matters he is said to have given his personal attention, and to have been as careful in them as he was in the conduct of his mercantile affairs. As an investment, Garden City was in a most unsatisfactory condition, not having yet realized to its owner three per cent. upon the money already expended.

Mr. Stewart had not intimated to his subordinates what arrangements he had made in regard to Garden City, in the event of his death, and until his will is admitted to probate, any report of his action in this respect may be set down as conjecture. The news of his death did not reach Garden City until late last evening, but was rapidly circulated.

THE WORKING WOMEN'S HOTEL.

The enterprise which Mr. Stewart undertook of supplying cheap, comfortable, and refined homes to the working women of New-York, is still incomplete. The costly building standing in Fourth avenue has been for several years a subject of much wonder and speculation. The purpose of the building was excellent. Thousands of working girls in New-York are compelled by the smallness of their wages to live in the cheapest and worst boarding-houses of the City, with nothing in their surroundings to elevate them, and often much to tempt them. Mr. Stewart's idea was to furnish working girls with something that would combine the comforts and seclusion of a home. It was proposed to exclude men from every part of the establishment except the parlor and restaurant, at prescribed hours. The foundations for the building were laid nearly ten years ago, but the structure is still incomplete.

SARATOGA'S PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

MR. STEWART'S DEATH PROFOUNDLY LAMENTED AT THE SPRINGS—HIS PROPERTY IN THAT VILLAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, April 10.—The announcement of the death of A. T. Stewart caused a profound sensation in this village, where he owns a large amount of property, and where he was personally known by the leading business men. Work on the Grand Union Hotel was suspended, by order of the architect, until after the funeral, and the flag on the hotel was displayed at half-mast. Mr. Stewart owned the Grand Union Hotel and appurtenances, and has expended several hundred thousand dollars in improving and enlarging the same. An extensive wing on Congress street is now in process of building, which, if completed, will cost $200,000 more, making the whole of this property worth over a million dollars. He owned also the St. James Hotel, and other property adjoining, worth $100,000; also, a large steam-mill for planing and manufacturing lumber, worth $30,000. Besides these, he owned two valuable blocks of land on Broadway, one worth $30,000, and the other $20,000. By his liberal expenditures, enterprise, and sagacity, he gave a great impetus to the prosperity of this village, and largely increased the value of real estate. He was esteemed by our citizens as a public benefactor, and his death is profoundly lamented.

THE FRESHET IN ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Reports from Chicot and Napolean, Ark., state that considerable damage has been done there by the flood. Planters are using every exertion in that region to protect the levees, which are still intact. The report of a decline of fourteen inches at Cairo to-day, gives assurance of an early decline here, and the hope that the water will soon be off the cultivated lands and enable the planters to make crops.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FOREIGN BUSINESS MATTERS.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE GRAIN MARKET.

LONDON, April 10.—Stocks are stagnant pending arrangements for settlement. The cheapness of money renders an extension of accounts to the end of the month very easy. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon says: "In the discount market the competition for the few bills offering is so keen, and there is such an abundant supply of floating capital on offer, that first-class three months' bills are taken at almost any figure." The Stock Exchange closed very flat. Foreign securities have been largely sold. Khedives have fallen 1½.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the grain trade, says a week's sunshine has made a wonderful improvement in the aspect of the country. An early harvest can scarcely be expected, considering the late sowing; but that it will be greatly retarded we doubt, seeing the action of the present weather on the crops has induced a growth the rapidity of which is nearly equal to that of much higher latitudes. Complaint of the condition of the Winter-sown cereals has ceased, and a considerable acreage is now under crop. Heavy lands, however, are reported to be still sodden and almost unworkable. It is stated that a full crop of wheat must not be expected. The acreage under wheat appears to be about five-sevenths of that of 1875, and the quantity of wheat sold in the country for sowing has been considerably less than usual. Trade has been of a very limited character throughout the past week, and the temporary advance in the price of wheat has been lost, millers and speculators alike awaiting the future course of business. This return of dullness is not surprising, considering the heavy stocks reported at Liverpool and other large points, the figures showing that although the stocks in London have declined almost a third since the end of the year, yet elsewhere, and especially at Liverpool the supplies have equaled the consumption, and there has been no diminution of stocks. Still, there appears to be sufficient firmness in wheat at present prices to prevent a very marked decline, and any great change either way seems improbable. The country markets have withstood the decline to a great extent, but they have not been active, which is not surprising considering the present languishing state of the foreign trade.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GENEVA AWARD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 10.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying to a question of Mr. Elliot about the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, said the Arbitration Commission would sit at Washington until July next, when the question of a surplus will be decided. The English Government had made no representations and had no intention of taking any action in the matter.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

FAILURE TO REVICTUAL NICSIC—A TURKISH VICTORY CLAIMED.

RAGUSA, April 10.—It is stated that the revictualing of Nicsic through Montenegro failed because Montenegro refused to assist the Turkish Consul at Ragusa, who went to Montenegro to obtain the necessary transportation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Governor of Bosnia telegraphs that the troops defeated 1,500 insurgents near Maden last Saturday, killing sixty. The Turks lost five killed.

LONDON, April 11.—The *Bush Mir* asserts that Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative at Belgrade, a few days ago threatened that Austrian and Turkish troops would occupy Servia if she declared war against Turkey. Prince Milan asked Wrede to repeat the threat in writing. Wrede immediately complied. Prince Milan laid the written communication before the Ministers and Parliamentary Committee of eighteen members, who unanimously advised him to pay no attention to it.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* reports that a mob made a warlike demonstration in Belgrade on Sunday, and insulted two employes of the Austrian Consulate. The police did not interfere. Austria ordered her representative to demand satisfaction. Prince Milan, in an address at a popular festival on Sunday, said: "If the Turks attack us we have sufficient force to repel them."

FRANCE.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION—ANNULLMENT OF ROUHER'S ELECTION IN CORSICA ON ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S LETTER.

VERSAILLES, April 10.—The Senate to-day adopted a motion introduced by the Committee on Amnesty, that there be no discussion of the amnesty question in the Senate until a decision has been reached on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate then adjourned over for the Easter holidays until May 10. The Chamber of Deputies annulled the election of M. Rouher in Ajaccio, in consequence of the letter of the Prince Imperial opposing the candidature of Prince Napoleon who ran against Rouher. The Committee on Elections considered this letter an affirmation of dynastic right contrary to the Constitution.

THE CENTENNIAL.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch from Versailles to the *Daily News* says the Chamber of Deputies yesterday referred to the Budget Committee the bill granting $20,000 for the conveyance of the French workmen to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

SPAIN.

THE CONCORDAT OF 1851 AND THE LIBERTY OF PUBLIC WORSHIP.

ROME, April 10.—The Vatican has received a note from Cardinal Simeoni, the Nuncio at Madrid, stating that Spain proposes to enforce the Concordat of 1851, if the Vatican will promise not oppose the clause of the const

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A BRISK EVENING SESSION—BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY—HIGH OR LOW TOLLS ON THE CANALS—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Assembly held a short and brisk session this evening, its principal work being done on resolutions. Mr. Galvin, of New-York, offered one to take the Laborers' Pay bill from the Committee on Cities and bring it before the House. This would have opened the floodgates of buncombe at the most untimely period of the session, so the House killed the resolution. Of all the New-York members Mr. Peabody was the only one recorded against the motion. The next resolution slaughtered was one by Mr. Graham, of Monroe, that the notorious Pro Rata bill be taken from the Railroad Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It is unnecessary to speculate on the motives of the member from Rochester. He may be as sincere as he seems, but everybody knows what the Pro Rata bill is, and the influences which work for it this session. This bill, it is said, came in the handwriting of one of the most contemptible of the lobby gang. On motion of Mr. Forster the House laid the resolution on table by a vote of 55 yeas to 28 nays.

Bills were introduced to-day as follows:

By Mr. Higgins—Granting Charles T. Lee and others the exclusive right to lay telegraph cables across the ocean from the shores of this State.

By Mr. Graham—To authorize the City of Rochester to purchase a public park.

By Mr. Graff—To provide for laying out a park in the City of New-York. It provides that all the land bounded westerly by St. Nicholas avenue, easterly by Ninth avenue, northerly by One Hundred and Fifty-first street, and southerly by One Hundred and Fiftieth street, it shall be known hereafter on the map or plan of the City as a public square. The Department of Parks is authorized to acquire a title, &c., and do all things to carry out the object of the bill.

Mr. Suydam called up the resolution for final adjournment on the 29th inst. Mr. G. I. Post moved to make it the 20th inst. Mr. Sloan thought the time had not yet arrived for fixing a time, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried. Mr. Weiant offered a concurrent resolution calling on the New Capitol Commissioners for a detailed report of the persons employed on that building since September, 1874, amount paid for materials and labor, and all other expenditures. Laid over.

To-morrow the question of high or low tolls on the canals will be debated in the House. The contest is certain to be long and bitter, as both sides have made every possible preparation for it. The Buffalo men are in favor of the low tolls, and are canvassing the House actively. Mr. Sloan will lead on the other side. The committee of the Produce Exchange are here, with Canal Investigating Commissioner Orr at their head. The articles in THE TIMES presenting the high tolls side of the question have been printed in circular form and freely distributed among members. Among the speakers to-morrow for low tolls will be Mr. George I. Post. He has his speech already prepared. It is said to fill seventy-two closely-written foolscap pages. The Civil Justices bill was not reached to-night. Both its friends and its enemies were ready for the fight, which will have to come. There is no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement that all the Justices held a meeting on Saturday night, and agreed to subscribe each $300 to defeat the bill. The total fund to be raised is $2,700, but it is not to be paid out until the bill has been killed. The distribution is to be made in such ways, and to such persons, as Tim Campbell shall direct as being qualified for the task by many years' experience in that line of business. Tim was on the floor of the Assembly this evening, and also Washner, both of them drumming up votes against the bill, but the opposition is not confined to Democrats. The Republican Justices are quite as deeply in the mud. Who will lead the next attack on the bill is not certain. Killian may, but he seems a little sick of his last Friday's work. The joyful animation which followed his success has totally disappeared. He seemed depressed in spirit this evening, and referred to some statements in THE TIMES of Saturday; but he has the consolation of reflecting the generous disposition of Judge Campbell and the $2,700.

An interesting discussion took place in the Senate on the bill providing for the taxation of bank shares at their market value, and not at the value which they appear to possess on the bank books, and providing also that when banks have only a surplus of fifty per cent. on the capital stock such surplus shall be free from taxation. A strong opposition was exhibited toward the bill, on the ground that the burden of the tax put off by its provisions from the banks would have to be shouldered by the holders of land, and it was only saved from sudden death by a motion to progress. Among the large number of bills considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading, were, the bill providing for the completion of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District of New-York; the bill authorizing the construction of additional public baths in the same City; the bill taking away from Sheriffs the privilege of naming the auctioneer who shall sell property under execution, and giving that right to the party obtaining the judgment, and the bill authorizing the issue of bonds for the construction of a new court-house in Brooklyn, at a cost not exceeding $200,000.

THE DOCK SYSTEM.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM WANT THE STONE PIERS STOPPED—WHAT COMMISSIONER WALES SAYS.

In response to an invitation from the Council of Political Reform a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to consider the wharf system in this City and to take measures to arrest the progress of stone piers along the water front. Delegates were present from the Chamber of Commerce, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Cheap Transportation Association, the Produce Exchange, and the Council of Political Reform. Mr. D. M. Turnure, of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade presided, and after stating the objects of the meeting said that it had been found that the basis of the improvement of the dock system was faulty, and that a much more economical plan could be devised. The Council of Political Reform had, he said, given the subject much attention, and he called upon Mr. William H. Webb, as the President of that body, to state their views on the matter. Mr. Webb said that the Council had prepared a written statement, which he would ask Mr. O. B. Potter to read. Mr. Potter read a report prepared by the Council some time ago, on the dock system, and which was published in THE TIMES. It set forth that the present plan of constructing a stone bulkhead is impracticable and injurious to the best interests of the City; that, if practicable, it is too costly, and would require a long time to complete; that the plan of improvement should be one within the means of the City; that a bulkhead of wood and stone would best meet the present requirements of the City; and, in conclusion, the Council recommended that the building of stone bulkheads be suspended and a commission be appointed to consider the best means of improving the water-front of the City. The financial resources of the City would not justify the expenditure of $257,000,000 for stone bulkheads, and counting the cost of property to be acquired the stone bulkheads around the City would cost $400,000,000. The 1,200 feet of stone bulkhead already constructed cost at the rate of $1,133 per foot. A crib bulkhead for the whole water front could be constructed for $4,400,000, which would only be a little more than one-fifth of the interest for one year on the cost of a stone bulkhead. A crib bulkhead below the water line would last indefinitely, and that portion above the water line for forty years, and by judicious repairs it would last forty years more.

Mr. A. B. Miller, of the Cheap Transportation Association, wanted a broad highway around the City, and they should not hesitate about the expense of it.

Mr. Salem H. Wales, President of the Department of Docks, said that he had only learned of the meeting by accident, and he had not been invited to be present. He therefore concluded that the meeting was intended to be ex parte in its character, and he thought that such a course was not fair to the department which he represented. No department should be placed upon trial without having had an opportunity to be heard. He had listened to the report read by Mr. Potter with great interest. He knew that Mr. Potter had not written that report, as he knew he would not commit himself to such an absurd report. He [Mr. Wales] knew that the report contained absolute falsehoods, and was full of blunders. He was sorry that the Council of Political Reform came there to make such absurd declarations, which he would be able to show were not only incorrect, but utterly false. Their engineer wanted time to look over the statements, and he himself would wish for time to prepare a proper statement to represent the views of the Department of Docks.

Mr. William H. Webb said that the Council of Political Reform had no desire to arraign the Commissioners of Docks. It was the law establishing the department which they arraigned, the law which directed a stone bulkhead to be built.

Mr. Wales—There is no such law.

Mr. Webb—The law permits it and we want it stopped.

Mr. Wales—The work has been stopped, but there is a certain amount of work partially complete which must be finished. The Commissioners have stopped the work themselves, and are studying these very questions.

Mr. Edward Fitch was sorry that Mr. Wales had thrown so much personal feeling into the question. The Council of Political Reform did not attack the Commissioners personally, but they attacked the system. They came there to say that the work was defective and expensive, and they simply asked that it should be stopped and a commission appointed to report on the whole subject. Mr. Wales wanted it all left to the Commissioners, but the Council of Political Reform wanted the law to stop the wasteful expenditure. He thought Mr. Wales should be in accord with them, and that the people who footed the bills should have something to say to it.

Col. Conkling thought that Mr. Wales should get the time he asked for, but at the same time he thought there was great credit due to the Council of Political Reform. Other gentlemen having made remarks, the consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next, when Mr. Wales will submit a statement on the part of the Dock Commissioners.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE SESSION—THE JERSEY CITY ELECTION BILL VETOED—OTHER MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 10.—The Houses this evening entered on what is understood to be the last week of the session. By far the most important matter developed was the receipt from Gov. Bedle of a veto of the bill postponing the Jersey City Elections, passed last week. The ground on which the veto is based is that it is unconstitutional in two respects. First, it is—though on its face general—a special law, and as such ought to have been advertised, as required by the Constitution; secondly, it legislates present incumbents into office, and is a violation of that clause of the Constitution prohibiting the passage of laws appointing local rules for cities. The Governor concludes by saying that, if the bill should be passed over his veto, there will most probably be a conflict between different claimants for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen and members of the Boards of Education, of Finance, and of Taxation. This would be disastrous to the City. The Judiciary Committee reported that the present system of paying the Circuit Judges is the only wise, practical, and fair one. The Senate bill, appropriating in the aggregate $340,000 for the erection of new State Asylums, at New-Brunswick and Bordentown, was passed over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 12 to 9, all the Democrats voting to sustain the veto. Senator Sewell's Tax bill, otherwise known as the five county mortgage exemption compromise, was called upon its final passage. It taxes mortgages all over the State, and fixes interest in the five counties at seven, and elsewhere throughout the State at six per cent. The bill was warmly debated by Messrs. Abbett, Sewell, and others in behalf of, and opposed by Senator Thorn. A motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a vote of 12 to 8, but that was finally reconsidered, and the reconsideration tabled.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.

MRS. HENRY MORGAN, SISTER-IN-LAW OF THE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE GENERAL, DIES FROM AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Mrs. Henry Morgan, aged thirty-four years, died at an early hour yesterday morning at her residence, No. 55 West Twelfth street, from an overdose of laudanum. The deceased was a niece of P. T. Barnum, the celebrated showman, and was the wife of Henry Morgan, a brother of Gen. Morgan, the famous Confederate raider. She was a native of Connecticut. About two years ago Mrs. Morgan lost by death a daughter eleven years of age, and this loss produced great nervous depression, accompanied by insomnia and general restlessness. In order to produce sleep she had recourse to laudanum, hydrate of chloral, and other anodynes. Recently she and her husband took rooms at the boarding-house of Mrs. H. A. Allen, No. 55 West Twelfth street. On Saturday night last Mr. Morgan was detained down town by business until a late hour, and during his absence Mrs. Morgan sat down to play a game of cards with some friends. After playing for a short time she complained of feeling badly, and went to her room. Mrs. Allen followed her, and saw her drink what she supposed was her usual dose of laudanum. Mrs. Morgan returned to the parlor, but soon after complained of unusual drowsiness, and returned to her room and laid down on the bed without undressing. When Mr. Morgan returned home at 11 o'clock he found his wife still lying on the bed. Her labored breathing alarmed him, and finding it impossible to rouse her, he called in Dr. Wenters, of No. 20 West Twelfth street. Every effort to rouse the unconscious woman was made, but without success, and she lingered until 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when she died. It is supposed that the deceased swallowed over two ounces of laudanum, a much larger dose than she usually took. Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest in the case last night, and a verdict of death from an overdose of laudanum was rendered.

THE PROTECTION OF GAME.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION—EXPULSION OF A MEMBER—PROGRESS OF THE EFFORTS TO PROCURE ADDITIONAL GAME LAWS.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the residence of Mr. Clinton Gilbert, No. 20 West Tenth street, Mr. Royal Phelps, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, the President said that it became his painful duty to move for the expulsion of a member. The duty was all the more painful from the fact that it was the first time in the history of their association in which it had become necessary to take this action. Mr. Phelps then read a resolution to the effect that in view of the sudden disappearance of their fellow-member, William C. Barrett, and the substantiated reports of his having appropriated trust funds to his private use, it became his duty, under the sixteenth article of the constitution of the association, to move for his expulsion, which he then did. A ballot was taken on the motion, and Mr. Barrett was, by a unanimous vote, expelled from the association.

The President read the usual large number of communications from sportsmen in other States, commending the good work of the association, and asking for information with the view of establishing similar associations in their respective localities.

Mr. Luddington, chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws, reported that he had had several interviews at Albany with Senator Kennaday and other gentlemen; and there seemed to be no doubt that, notwithstanding the organized opposition of marketmen and others, all the important amendments proposed by their association would become laws before the close of the session.

Mr. Clapp said that the Legislature had been petitioned to repeal section 4, chapter 511 of the laws of 1874, prohibiting fishing on Rockland Lake from December to April, and a counter petition had been prepared and presented by Robert J. Henderson. He thought the association should take measures to aid in preventing the repeal of this act, which protected the fish with which Rockland Lake had been stocked.

Dr. Green offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Amendments to the Game Laws to take action in the matter.

Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt thought that each locality should take care of its own fish and game, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was adopted.

Secretary Cuthbert read a number of communications forwarded to the association by Seth Green, which gave most satisfactory accounts of the success resulting from the stocking of Otsego and Canandaigua Lakes with trout, proving beyond doubt that barren waters can be fruitfully stocked with fish by means of artificial propagation.

The President said that during the past month he had received a number of communications from respectable citizens, commending the organization for its praiseworthy efforts in preventing the killing and sale of fish and game during the past season, and thought the New-York Association for the Protection of Game had reason to be proud of such general recognition of its labors.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

JOHN P. TREADWELL.

Mr. John P. Treadwell, for many years well known in this City as a hotel-keeper, died at his residence in New-Milford, Conn., on Saturday last. At the beginning of his business career he entered the old Franklin House, which stood at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, as assistant clerk, and soon became a part proprietor, the firm name being Hayes & Treadwell. When the St. Nicholas Hotel was built, Mr. Treadwell, in company with the Messrs. Ackers, of Albany, became its proprietor, and Mr. Treadwell, as senior partner in the firm, continued in the management of that well-known hotel until February, 1863, when he retired from active business, settling on his farm at New-Milford, and devoting his attention to farming. Mr. Treadwell was sixty-five years old at the time of his death.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro, received yesterday, announces the death in that city of Benjamin Franklin Voorhees, formerly Secretary to Commodore Garrison. Mr. Voorhees was a victim of yellow fever, which is raging in Rio with unusual violence. His wife was with him at the time of his death.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE NAVY-YARD FRAUDS.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS AT WORK IN PHILADELPHIA—THE TESTIMONY OF A CONTRACTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The House sub-Committee on Naval Affairs commenced its sessions here to-day, and devoted the time of three sessions, lasting into midnight, to mere skirmishing. There was not a witness who went before them who was not surprised at the tame manner in which they were treated. It is understood that the committee, in view of the numerous irregularities which have come before them, both in Washington and at other places, seriously consider the idea of reporting to the House a bill changing the entire system of awarding contracts in the Navy Department. They are also devoting considerable time looking into the number of employes in the Navy-yard about election time, and seeing how many fraudulent names were on the pay-rolls, and who is responsible for it. Among the witnesses examined were John Noblitt and John Rice, the latter the contractor for taking down a number of brick buildings at the yard, but who did not finish his work at the time the yard was sold. His contract was for $32,000, which amount he received, although the work was not complete. A. G. Cattell, Jr., testified to having made entries in the books of the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co., which fact being established, the next move will be to show the influences used to secure these contracts. Nathaniel McKay, the contractor about whom so much has been said, was examined to-night. His testimony related chiefly to his contracts. While McKay was at supper to-night he was approached by a man who desired to know whether John W. Lynn should go before the committee and tell all he knew. Lynn and McKay were to have been co-contractors, but the latter declined after the agreement had been made, and put in separate bids for the work. This shows a weakness somewhere in the testimony, and evidences a desire by some witnesses to be bought off. McKay testified that his contracts included $5,000 for removing the Ordnance Department, $42,000 for removing the Construction Department, $30,000 for removing the ship houses, and $13,000 for removing the Engineers' department. To aid McKay in moving the material the assistance of the naval authorities was given. No scows took material away at night, and nothing was allowed to land without being passed by the proper authorities. In all his purchases at auction and private sale, Messrs. Leyfert, McManus & Co., the large iron manufacturers, were partners of McKay. The latter took from the Queen street warehouse 30,000 pounds of bronze and shipped it, by Clyde's line, to Richard Heather, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, from Messrs. D. W. Richards & Co., of Morgan street, for which $5,000 was paid. The material had been purchased at private sale. The disappearance of this material, it was charged was caused by stealth, and it was shipped on the 11th of January, 1876. All the tugs which were used to tow the scows belonged to the Navy-yard with but one exception. The committee do not expect to get down to "hard-pan" for a couple of days.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES SUGGESTED BY MR. SCHENCK'S COUNSEL—JUDGE M'KEAN, OF UTAH, DENYING LYON'S STATEMENTS—HE WOULD NOT BELIEVE HIM ON OATH.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—When the House Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning Gen. Schenck's counsel submitted a list of witnesses for whom subpœnas were desired, in order that they might testify before the committee in support of his, and in contradiction of Lyon's, statement. The list includes Gen. Baxter, Mr. Gager, and Mr. Selover, and numbers nine in all. Mr. Monroe remarked that these, together with six for whom subpœnas had already been issued on application of Gen. Schenck's counsel, would make fifteen, and if the other side wanted an equal number, the granting of the present application would involve the examination of thirty more witnesses. The committee then went into secret session to decide on the application.

The committee, at 12:30 o'clock, opened their doors and announced that they had agreed to accede to Gen. Schenck's request and summon all the witnesses named by him.

Judge James B. McKean, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, was sworn and examined by Mr. Chittenden. He testified that shortly after his arrival in Utah, in 1870, a suit was brought in his court by James E. Lyon, who applied for an injunction to restrain the Emma Company from selling the mine. Mr. Chittenden read to witness Lyon's statement that he endeavored to get McKean removed because the latter had tried a suit in which he was personally interested. Judge McKean pronounced this statement utterly false. He had never done anything whatever of the kind. He recalled one case wherein he discovered that 200 feet of a certain lode had been located in his name without his knowledge, and he thereupon immediately transferred the case to another Judge for trial. He never had an interest directly or indirectly in the Emma Mine, or in any other, except to the extent above indicated, which amounted to nothing, and none of his associates on the bench had any mining interest, so far as he knew. When he refused the injunction asked by Lyon, Park was not interested in the mine, and after Park bought in he [McKean] granted an order in favor of Lyon and against Park. He had never given any decision favoring Park.

Q.—Was any attempt ever made to influence your decision in the Emma Mine injunction case? In reply Judge McKean stated that Mr. Hollister, then and now Revenue Collector for Utah, informed him that Lyon had intimated that there was an interest of one-twelfth, valued at $100,000, which would be at the disposal of the Judge if he would grant the injunction. Both himself and Hollister regarded this with great indignation, but paid no other attention to it.

Q.—What is Lyon's reputation in Utah for truth and veracity? A.—It is bad; very bad.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—I think if Mr. Lyon believed that the truth would promote his own interests he would swear to it; if he believed a lie would promote his own interests he would swear to that; I would not believe him under oath, unless I myself knew what he said was true, or unless I knew there was other evidence to compel me to believe.

In response to other questions, Judge McKean said he had no knowledge of any attempts being made by Park or Stewart, or their associates, to influence him or any of the judiciary, and he had never heard anybody in Utah say that these parties had attempted any impropriety in regard to this mine or other interests in Utah. Witness testified that he resides in Salt Lake City, and is able to state that the opinion of practical miners and scientific experts in Utah is that the Emma Mine is still very valuable, and that its apparent failure is due to incompetent or dishonest management, or both. Witness could not now recall the name of a single expert who said the mine was not a good one. His opinion was partly based on a letter from Dr. C. F. Winslow, a scientific gentleman of Utah, to Prof. Silliman, in which the latter's report was pronounced perfectly warranted by the condition of the mine, and by the statement of John C. Fall, a mining expert of California.

On the conclusion of Judge McKean's examination Mr. Swann said all of McKean's testimony concerning the character of Lyon would be stricken from the official record, as the committee had decided last Friday, on motion of Gen. Banks, that questions affecting the credibility of witnesses should not be brought into this investigation.

Gen. Schenck remarked he had not been informed of the committee coming to any such determination until Judge McKean's examination had begun. He desired to say that the testimony of Lyon, and the testimony of Johnson also, were made up of loose statements which inferentially placed him in a disgraceful position, and he therefore thought it was his duty not only to disprove their statements step by step, but, furthermore, to show their general bad character.

After some remarks by Mr. Faulkner, insisting that the determination of the committee was proper and needful, and by Gen. Schenck's counsel in opposition to this view, it was agreed by the minority of the committee, still present in the committee-room, that the subject would be held open for further consideration by the full committee.

Warren Hussey, a banker, of Salt Lake City, was then examined. He purchased a fourth interest in the Emma Mine for $150,000 in the year 1870; in the Spring of 1871 he and the firm of Walker Brothers sold one-half interest in the mine to Park for $325,000; they would not have sold the whole mine at that rate; their object was to get some one interested who could place it on the market; Prof. Silliman's report was entirely true, and stated no more than witness expected he would; no attempt was made to influence Prof. Silliman in its preparation, nor was any attempt made to influence Brydges Williams in the report which he had made subsequently; he was not prepared for his inspection; witness stated that at the time Stanley and Anderson made their examination at a still later date he [the witness] purchased stock in London at a rate greater than five millions for the mine; at the time the mine was sold in England there was not the least indication of the mine giving out; on the contrary, the prospects were of the very best; at that time witness was in Utah, and did not consider five millions a high price; witness had known Lyon a number of years in Colorado and Utah; his character for veracity was bad; witness would not believe him under oath.

Silas Williams, Superintendent of the Emma Mine from August, 1871, to March, 1873, was next examined. He testified at considerable length as to the excellence of the mine, and swore that it was not at any time specially prepared for inspection by any of the various experts who examined it, and, like the two preceding witnesses, declared that he would not believe Lyon under oath.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

All the testimony as to Lyon's credibility to-day is subject to the committee's final ruling as to its admissibility.

THE WHISKY CONSPIRATORS.

EX-COLLECTOR MAGUIRE NOT YET IMPRISONED—GEN. M'DONALD'S CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Ex-Collector Con. Maguire still appears on the street with an escort, though he is nominally in charge of a Deputy Marshal. Marshal Leffingwell says he will not imprison Maguire until the President acts upon the petition for his pardon. He expects to know by Thursday morning what the President is going to do about it. Maguire feels confident of a favorable result. The report that S. D. Thorpe, the convicted ex-store-keeper, had fled the country, has been confirmed by reliable information from New-York, from which port he took steamer. The convicted distiller, W. J. Jowett, who was surrendered by his bondsmen to-day, is a cousin of the President's brother-in-law, James F. Casey. At one time Casey was reported to be a partner of Jowett, but he denied such a connection. Gen. McDonald was convicted under eight counts, and is liable to three years' imprisonment for each count.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Jefferson City special says it is alleged the United States District Court sentenced John A. Joyce for six months longer time than the law calls for, and therefore the sentence is void. This question, it is said, will soon be tested in an attempt to take Joyce out of the Penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus.

District Attorney Dyer stated to-day that if the point raised in the McKee case is sustained by Judge Dillon he will go before the District Court, call for the appearance of Gen. Babcock to answer to the original indictment against him, and, if he does not answer, ask for the forfeiture of his bond, and that a capias be issued for his arrest.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The arguments in the Nunnemacher case were concluded to-day, and Judge Dyer will charge the jury to-morrow morning, after which the case of ex-Collector Erskine will be taken up, Judge Drummond presiding.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Charles B. Wilkinson, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District of Missouri, who was arrested here on Saturday, was to-day remanded to the authorities of Western Missouri. He states that he will pay the Government every cent he owes on the stamp account, but will not plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy and embezzlement.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLE.

AN AMERICAN MERCHANT IMPRISONED—A MEXICAN TOWN SHELLED AT THE REQUEST OF A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

GALVESTON, April 10.—A Brownsville special to the Galveston *News* says the taking of Matanzas a week ago by the Diaz party, placing them in possession of the whole of the Mexican border, and leaving few or no Federal troops nearer than Monterey, causes a dearth of revolutionary news. Diaz maintains the strictest order in the city. Last night he shot three soldiers for insubordination. He has made appointments to all the municipal offices. No *prestamos* have yet been imposed. He seems to be well backed financially from outside sources and is strengthening his position and accumulating arms, ammunition, and stores. It is probable that he will soon organize a force to make a movement in the direction of Monterey. Fuero is said to be there with only about seven hundred men. A letter from the revolutionist Trevino says Melano routed Ardinez at Araquita, with six hundred men, two hundred of whom came over to Trevino. A report is current that Cortina has been shot. It lacks confirmation, however.

Another dispatch from Laredo says: "At the request of the Special Deputy United States Marshal, Major Merriam planted a twelve-pounder on the bank of the river this morning, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon the Mexicans opened a hot fire from New-Laredo on our guard at the ferry, and they were compelled to withdraw. The fire was then concentrated upon the gunners, whereupon Col. Saxton threw two shells into New-Laredo from his twelve-pounder, which silenced the Mexican fire on our soldiers and American citizens. Two men and three women of this city were badly wounded."

GALVESTON, April 10.—A special dispatch to the Galveston *News* is as follows:

LAREDO, Texas, April 10, 1876.

Great excitement prevails here because of the arrest of Mr. Diamond, an American citizen, in New-Baredo, Mexico, by Pueblo Quintana, the commander of the Federal forces of Mexico. Quintana demanded money from Mr. Diamond, who refused, when he was imprisoned, with the assurance that if money was not forthcoming he would be shot. Diamond sent for the Commercial Agent, who protested against such an outrage, but without effect, when he crossed to this side and reported the facts to Major Merriam, commanding this post. Major Merriam, with the United States Commercial Agent, recrossed to New-Laredo and interviewed Quintana, who stated that if Diamond's store was broken open and robbed he would not be responsible. Merriam asked Quintana if he stated that officially, or as a threat. Quintana replied that he did not want to talk about it. Merriam told Quintana that he would have his command in readiness to protect American citizens. Quintana said, "Do as you d——n please." The revolutionary party made a move on New-Laredo, and attacked Quintana at daybreak this morning, and after fighting two hours were repulsed. They renewed the attack, and now can be heard the continued roll of musketry, and dead soldiers can be seen lying in the street from this side the river. Stray bullets coming to this side have wounded three American citizens—one man and two women. The fighting is still going on. The wounded are crossing to this side. While writing, another American has been wounded here. Major Merriam, the commanding officer at this point, has his guns trailed, and is prepared to shell New-Laredo.

GALVESTON, April 10.—A special from Laredo to the *News* says the Mexican Federal troops opened fire on the United States Government troops at 7 o'clock to-night. The United States troops returned the fire with twelve-pound howitzers, and shelled New-Laredo, Mexico. The fight was a hot one.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIVE LARGE STORES BURNED IN KEESVILLE.

An extensive fire occurred Sunday, at Keesville, N. Y. It originated in Farrell's block, destroying five large stores. The losses and insurances are as follows: N. C. Boynton, grocer, $4,000; insurance, Glen Falls, $1,500; Springfield, $1,000; Fire Association, $1,000; Lycoming, $2,500; Hanover, $2,500. Thomas A. Coffins, dry goods, $5,000 on stock; insurance, Springfield, $2,500; North British, $5,000; Atlas, $2,000; Hanover, $2,000; Fire Association, $2,000. Henry Farrie's probable loss on stock, $1,200; insurance, Commercial, New-York, $1,500. George Adgate's loss on stock, $4,000; insured. Adgate & Prescott's loss on building, $3,500; insurance, Springfield, $2,500. Arnold & Keese's loss on building, $4,000; insurance, Kings County and Amazon, $8,000. Richard Farrell's loss on building, $5,000; no insurance. Mrs. E. H. Garfield, dry goods and groceries, $5,000; insurance, $1,500. Edmund Kingsland's loss on building, $8,000; insurance, Guaranty, $2,000; Phœnix, $2,000. Robert Hall, boots and shoes, contents saved; loss on building, $1,200; no insurance. Dr. F. N. White, dentist, small loss; insured. Dr. W. G. Pope lost library and office contents; no insurance. There was no protection against fire but a force-pump, which was frozen up. Aid was sent from Plattsburg, but arrived too late for service.

A BIG RAILROAD SUIT.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—The suit of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to recover the State's one-fifth of the passenger fares of the Washington branch since Jan. 1, 1870, was concluded to-day in Howard County Circuit Court, and a decision rendered in favor of the State. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and thence to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case decided to-day was for one-fifth of passenger fare receipts on the Washington branch for six months from the 1st of January, 1870, and including interest amounting to about ninety-five thousand dollars. Suits have been instituted by the State for each succeeding six months. The total amount sued for aggregates about eight hundred thousand dollars.

REPUBLICAN GAIN IN TRENTON.

TRENTON, April 10.—The election to-day for Mayor and ward officers resulted in an election of Wesley Creveling (Democratic) for Mayor, and C. Shepherd (Democratic) for School Superintendent. The Republicans have carried a majority of the Common Council. This is a Republican gain.

A BANKER ARRESTED.

UTICA, April 10.—John B. Carman, of the banking firm of A. Curtiss & Carman, of Camden, in this county, who suspended a short time ago, has been arrested on the complaint of twelve depositors, who charge him with having embezzled $25,000 of the funds of the bank. Carman has failed to obtain bail so far.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCES.

FIFTH SESSION OF THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE EAST IN BROOKLYN—PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW-YORK ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the New-York Conference East of the Methodist Church was held yesterday at the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, Bishop Harris presiding. The Bishop granted certificates of transfer to the New-York East Conference to James F. Robertson, of the Philadelphia Conference; James A. Dean, of the Holston Conference; Charles N. Sims, of the Newark Conference, and A. C. Morehouse, of the New-York Conference. He also announced that Drs. Wesley R. Davis and G. R. Crookes had been transferred to the New-York Conference. After receiving the report of Rev. M. L. Scudder, of the Bridgeport District, the Bishop granted supernumerary relations to Rev. S. H. Bray, Rev. Mr. Corbit Sanford, and Rev. Mr. Pulling. Rev. J. O. Worth was granted a superannuated relation. Rev. Mr. Mead was, at the request of the Prison Association, withdrawn from the association. Rev. Mr. Pullman then offered a resolution providing that the districts of the conference be reduced from five to three. Dr. Scudder claimed that the question of reduction had been discussed in the cabinet and found impracticable, and stated that the matter would properly come before the General Conference. The question was finally laid on the table. Dr. Merwin, Chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of mismanagement against T. C. Hill, Pastor of the Johnston Street Church, presented a report declaring the charge and specifications not sustained, and expressing the conviction of the committee that rather than being deserving of censure, Dr. Hill was worthy of commendation, as having acted with Christian forbearance. The vote for Reserve Delegates to the General Conference in May followed, and resulted in the choice of Rev. Drs. L. S. Wood and D. F. Kittell. Dr. Hurst, of the Drew Theological Seminary, addressed the Conference, and after referring briefly to the unfortunate financial embarrassments of the institution's founder, stated that the Trustees proposed to raise $20,000 for four years, and during the interval to restore the whole endowment of $250,000. He solicited contributions, and appealed for the sympathy and prayers of the Conference for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the institution. After the transaction of some minor business the Conference adjourned until this morning, when the applications for admission into the Conference will be considered with closed doors. A memorial service, in commemoration of the labors of the late Mansfield French, S. J. Stebbins, and C. P. Cowper, was held in the afternoon. The anniversary of the Church Extension Society, which was announced for the evening, was not celebrated, owing to the absence of Dr. C. C. McCabe.

THE NEW-YORK CONFERENCE.

The New-York Annual Conference held three services in the Thirty-fourth Street Free Tabernacle yesterday. In the morning the usual business session was held, presided over by Bishop Foster and preceded by a prayer-meeting. Before the beginning of business, a pleasant incident occurred in the presentation of a handsome gold watch and chain to Mrs. Sanford, wife of Rev. A. K. Sanford, Presiding Elder of the Prattsville District. Bishop Foster made the presentation on behalf of the ladies of the district. The first business of the day was the adoption of resolutions of sympathy with Rev. W. M. Chipp on account of the death of his daughter. The Conference then adopted a resolution, offered by Rev. Alexander McLean, approving of the change of place of the General Conference of 1876 from St. Louis to Baltimore, and characterizing the action as timely and wise. The Treasurer of the Parsonage Fund of the Conference being called upon, stated that there was over two thousand dollars in the treasury. The Committee on the Nomination of "Triers of Appeals" reported the following names, which were confirmed by the Conference: J. A. M. Chapman, L. H. King, G. D. Townsend, W. P. Abbott, A. K. Sanford, and G. W. Knapp. Rev. G. Clark invited the Conference to hold its next annual meeting at his Church in Catskill. The invitation was accepted. The paper from the Committee of Ten, asking that the report of the American Bible Society be restored to the general minutes was passed. Two papers—one asking that the pastoral term be extended beyond three years, and the other asking that the term of probation be decreased to six months—reported by the Committee of Ten, were non-concurred in by the Conference. The Committee on the Affairs of the Wesleyan University made a report recommending that the New-York Conference raise $60,000 toward the $500,000 which it is proposed to raise among the denomination for the benefit of the institution. Dr. Foss, the President of the University, appealed to the Conference for aid, saying that they wanted both students and money, more especially the latter. The money must come at once. The college must either go on or cease to exist, and that immediately. He believed, however, that the college would be saved by the Methodist denomination. The only argument he presented lay in the two facts—first, that their expenses are $26,000 a year, and their total available endowment from which interest can be derived is $141,000. They wanted an endowment of half a million, and they proposed to call on the New-York Conference for $60,000 of that sum. Rev. Drs. J. M. King and M. D'C. Crawford followed in addresses on the subject, and the report was finally adopted. The subject will be discussed and further action will be taken at 10 o'clock this morning. The committees on the financial embarrassments of the Middletown and Yonkers churches reported, and the Conference decided to adopt the same plan as that of last year, namely, to deliver over to the Yonkers church New-York City as a field in which to beg, leaving neighboring cities for the Middletown church. The Conference then adjourned.

In the afternoon a memorial service was held, at which Rev. P. R. Brown presided. Rev. Mr. Lull, of Sing Sing, read an obituary of Rev. C. C. Keyes, deceased. He was followed by Rev. George Washington Knapp, who read an obituary of Rev. John Luckey, who was for almost twenty years Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison. Rev. Mr. Osbon was the last speaker. He read the obituary of Rev. J. B. Wakeley, who had been a member of the Conference for forty-two years. All the obituaries were adopted and ordered printed in the minutes.

In the evening the Church Extension Society occupied the Free Tabernacle. Rev. Messrs. O. Haviland, W. F. Hatfield, and C. C. McCabe were the speakers, and endeavored to impress upon the audience the importance and advantages of church extension.

THE GERMAN CONFERENCE.

The German Methodist Conference held its final session in the Second Street Methodist Church. The conference was addressed by Dr. Dashiell on the missionary cause, and Dr. Liebhardt, editor of Methodist German Sunday-school works, on the German publishing interests in the Methodist Church. The conference then adopted two resolutions—one on the temperance question and the other in favor of the American Bible Society. Bishop Janes then announced the following appointments.

New-York District.—Presiding Elder, J. G. Lutz, Williamsburg. New-York—Second Street, Casper Jost; Fortieth street, C. F. Grimm; St. Paul's, Miss Christian Blimm, William Greseregen; City Mission and Port Mission to be supplied. Brooklyn—Wyckoff Street, J. U. Wolf; Lorimer Street and Harrison Avenue, Paul Quatlander, one to be supplied; Jerusalem and Breslau to be supplied; Melrose, Jacob Kindler; Mount Vernon and New-Rochelle, Philip Stahl; Danbury, to be supplied; New-Haven, Louis Wallon; Hartford, F. W. Boese; Turner's Falls and Greenfield, J. C. Groth; Boston, Jacob Kolp; Lawrence, F. W. Hoppmann; Newburg, Philip Handeiger; Poughkeepsie, W. H. Kurth; Troy, F. G. Gratz; Schenectady, George Abela; Fort Hunter and Ilion, Frederick Glenk.

Philadelphia District.—J. F. Freund, Presiding Elder. Philadelphia—Girard Avenue, J. C. Dininger; York Street, John Swahlen; Baltimore—Broadway, F. W. Dinger; Pennsylvania Avenue, Charles Reuss; Light Avenue, Charles Brockmeir; Harford Avenue, to be supplied; Elizabeth, C. H. Hoffrogge; Newark—Emanuel Church, Henry Kastendieck; Mission, August Flammann; Hudson City and Jersey City, C. J. Woerz; Hoboken and Tappan, P. A. Moelling; Callicoon, Adam Groeber; Scranton, George Mayer; Wilkesbarre, to be supplied; Rochester, J. F. Seidel; Rochester and Geneva Circuit, to be supplied; Syracuse, to be supplied; Buffalo, J. J. Messmer; Buffalo Circuit, William Schluetter; North Buffalo and Sweet Home, John Flad; Dunkirk, Casper Scherff; Angilica, Ferdinand Rey.

F. W. Flecker, missionary to Bulgaria.

The conference then adjourned to meet a year hence at Scranton, Penn.

THE NEW-ENGLAND METHODISTS.

LOWELL, April 10.—The New-England Methodist Conference to-day, after a debate occupying a good share of the day, adopted the majority report on the Presiding Elder question. This is somewhat revolutionary when compared with the previous policy. It instructs delegates to the approaching Baltimore General Conference to ask that body to amend the discipline in the following particulars: To allow annual conferences to stipulate the number of Elders' districts in their jurisdiction; to abolish the necessity for quarterly conferences; to have Elders elected by conferences, but stationed by Bishops, provided the Bishop may, if necessary, inform the conference he needs clergymen so elected for some other work, in which case the conference shall elect another person; and allowing the annual conference to decide whether the Presiding Elder ought to have pastoral charge in addition to his elder's duties. The following delegates to the General Conference are understood to be in harmony with the above measures: W. F. Warren, W. R. Clark, William Rice, Joseph Cummings, and A. McKeown. Alternates will be chosen to-morrow, and assignments of clergy made, although the original programme of the conference closed with to-night.

SWINDLING ON A LARGE SCALE.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE RELIGIOUSLY INCLINED—HUNDREDS OF PERSONS MULCTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 10, 1876.

United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith had before him this afternoon a man giving the name of C. W. Miller, of Chester, Penn., who was arrested by Special Officer C. B. Barrett, of the Post Office Department, on the charge of using the mails for the purpose of fraud. His operations extend back for a number of years, and his victims are in all parts of the country, and are numbered by hundreds. His plan of operation was to locate in different country towns, and then insert advertisements like the following in the religious papers of New-York:

100,000 stereoscopic views for sale below cost. One dozen elegant stereoscopic views sent as samples for seventy-five cents. All kinds American and foreign; 100 different views of the Holy Land. Now is your chance. Address J. C. HENRY & CO., Glenn's Falls, New-York.

From Glenn's Falls Miller went West, thence to New-York City, and from there to Chester. At the latter place he inserted advertisements in the New-York *Methodist*, *Episcopal Church Journal*, and Philadelphia *Sunday-school Times*, giving the address of "C. W. Whitney & Co., Chester." Here Mr. Barrett testified to finding him, and obtaining a confession from him that his real name was Clarence W. Miller, and his residence Saratoga County, N. Y., where he has relatives. He admitted that he had no photographs, and gave no return for the money sent him. Among the effects captured were some 300 letters and postal cards addressed to the bogus firm, stating that sums ranging from seventy-five cents to $3 had been sent for photographs and no equivalent received. Some of the epistles are from Virginia, Maine, and Indiana, showing the great scope of his operations.

Miller was held in $1,500 bail to answer at the next term of the United States Court.

PHILADELPHIA'S POPULATION.

THE CENTENNIAL CENSUS GIVES 817,448 PERSONS—AN INCREASE OF 143,426 IN FIVE YEARS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 10, 1876.

Some time ago a committee of the City Councils ordered a census of the city taken for the purpose of ascertaining the population of this city on the eve of its one hundredth birth-day and comparing it with past years. The fact was communicated to Mayor Stokley, and on the 1st of April blanks were distributed throughout the city by 1,200 Police officers. On Monday, April 3, these blanks, which had been filled up by the residents, were collected by the officers and returned to the precinct station houses. Thirty clerks were then set to work, and in four days' time—last Saturday being the concluding day—everything was ready for computation. Messrs. Joseph H. Paist, Clerk of Select Council, and Joseph F. March, Mayor's Clerk, computed the returns, and by authority of the Mayor announced the population of the city to-day as 817,448. Philadelphians are extremely gratified over the result, as they thus believe they are creeping up fast in numbers to New-York. According to the United States census in 1870, the population of this city was 674,022, showing a gain in five years of 143,426 persons. The population in 1860 was 565,529, and in 1850, 408,762. The latest census shows a greater gain in five years than was ever known before. The number of males over 21 years of age is 226,070; females over 21, 246,634. There are 171,998 males under 21 years of age, and 172,746 females. Altogether there are 21,312 more females in the city than males. There are 146,000 dwelling-houses in this city. The count as given above is accurate, and throwing aside the fact of there being so many foreigners here preparing for the Exhibition, the number of persons who were omitted overbalances them, thus making the above what may be considered a true statement of our stable population. The cost of the census will not amount to more than $5,000, which is some $15,000 cheaper than when the United States authorities undertook the same job in April, 1870. It has been suggested in the Centennial Committee that other cities, in fact all the principal cities and towns in the country, have their populations stand up and be counted, so that it may be known just how many people there are in the United States in 1876, by way of comparison with 100 years ago, and to show the country's wonderful growth. By employing the same means as were put to use here it can be done at a trifling expense.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

A BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION CONDEMNS THE REMOVAL OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICER—MEETING OF REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS AND DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEES.

The Twenty-second Ward Republican Association of Brooklyn met last evening in their hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, Robert Morgan, President, in the chair. There was a very full attendance. The following resolution, denouncing the removal of a Union officer in the late war named David J. Pillsworth, from a Day Inspectorship in the Custom-house for voting and working for an unpledged delegation to the late Republican State Convention, was presented by Col. William Helmstreet:

Whereas, A member of this association has recently been deprived of his regular employment on account of an exercise of the political privileges which are only the common birth-right of all American citizens; and

Whereas, Such oppressive practices, being an outrage upon citizenship, a disgrace to the Republican Party, and subversive of all manly independence; and

Whereas, It is our duty to protect each other in the free exercise of our political rights as against the aggressions of selfish men, who regard the politics of the country only as a field for their private aggrandizement, and the people's offices only as private stock to buy and sell; therefore

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the action of such members within this association as have, on account of their dissatisfaction with the late primary, caused, or aided in causing, the removal of men from employment, and that we pronounce the authors, aiders, and abettors of such acts unworthy of future political recognition and unfit for membership in this association, and that we request them to withdraw therefrom.

An amendment was offered by David Rogers, denouncing Messrs. Silas B. Dutcher, a member of, and James Tanner, late President of the association, as the men who caused the removal, and, after an excited discussion, a motion was made to table the amendment, on the ground that it was inexpedient to mention names. Before the vote was taken, Mr. Simmons, a member of the association, said he had received an anonymous note last night telling him that he had better work for Dutcher's interests, as Dutcher had great influence with Collector Arthur. Mr. Dutcher came into the room just before the vote was announced. The motion to table was lost by a vote of 48 to 43. Mr. Rogers said he would withdraw the names of Messrs. Dutcher and Tanner from the amendment, leaving the amendment substantially the same as the original resolution; but he subsequently withdrew the amendment, by permission, and on the question of adopting the original resolution, Mr. Dutcher said that he had not been guilty of the charges made against him. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association of New-York met last evening, Mr. Charles Blackie in the chair. Nine propositions for membership were made, and twenty-seven new members admitted. Resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Samuel Reynolds, a prominent member of the association, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association of New-York was held last night at the head-quarters, No. 230 Third avenue. Col. Frank E. Howe presided, and Mr. Alfred S. Rugbee officiated as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted approving the action of the Republican State Convention in recommending the nomination of Roscoe Conkling for President. There were fifteen new members elected and fifteen candidates proposed for membership, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Executive Committee of the Regular Democratic Committee of Kings County held a meeting at their head-quarters, Court and Remsen streets, last evening, for the purpose of fixing upon the Supervisors of Election, and the transaction of other important business. There will be another meeting of the committee at the same place this evening to fix upon the times and places for holding the ward primaries, for the appointment of delegates to the County Convention, to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to select representatives to the National Convention, which meets at St. Louis in June.

There was a meeting of the Slocum-Marshall Democratic General Committee of Kings County last evening, at their head-quarters, on Montague, corner of Clinton street, Brooklyn. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to proceed to Albany for the purpose of looking after the interests of the amendments to the Charter: James McGill, William A. Corr, Thomas McCann, Gen. Slocum, and Charles S. Higgins.

The Central Committee of the Swedish Republican Association held a meeting last night in Dramatic Hall, Nos. 46 and 48 East Houston street. The following officers were elected: President, R. Peterson; Vice President, A. Haggblom; Recording Secretary, C. Akberg; Corresponding Secretary, A. Valerius; Treasurer, G. Asplund.

TERMINAL CHARGES AT THE EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Some complaint having been made of the cost to exhibitors for terminal charges at the Centennial Exposition, (that is for the placing of the goods in the buildings after their arrival in Philadelphia,) the Director General has to-day perfected arrangements by which these charges will hereafter be assumed by the Centennial Commission, thus relieving exhibitors from that expense.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

THE FENCING TOURNAMENT.

REGIS SENAC DEFEATS COL. MONSTERY—A DISORDERLY AUDIENCE AND AN INCOMPETENT REFEREE.

The grand assault at arms between Col. T. H. Monstery and Prof. Regis Senac, of Paris, for the championship of the United States and Spanish America, and $500 a side, took place in Tammany Hall last night. Both contestants were attired in fencing uniform, and Senac wore the gold medal of Grisier's Academy of Arms, in Paris. MM. Aubry and Danesi acted as seconds for Senac, and Louis Frederick and Prof. Miller acted for Monstery. Mr. J. M. Murphy, of the *Rod and Gun*, acted as referee, and proved wholly incompetent to perform the important duties allied to such a position. After the customary salute by both men, the bout with foils—nine hits—began. It was quickly evident that M. Senac had the advantage over his antagonist, both in agility and skill. His attack was quicker and better sustained, and his recovery and defense far more effective than those of Col. Monstery. After several mistakes had been made by the referee, the bout was decided in favor of M. Senac, he having counted 9 hits to Col. Monstery's 4. In the contest with the sabre—6 hits—which followed, the same state of affairs was noticeable, and the encounter was decided after a great deal of error and excitement in favor of Monstery, the score being six hits in his favor to five made by Senac. Considerable excitement prevailed during this bout, and among the other incidents a young Frenchman who, on behalf of Senac, protested against a decision of the referee, was, at the request of that personage, removed from the stage by Capt. Garland, who with a strong force of Police was present. When the men came on for the third bout, with rapiers nine points up, the partisans of each combatant set up an unearthly howl, and it was some moments before order could be restored. During the progress of this encounter there was nothing but argument and quarreling between the seconds and the referee. Both men made five hits each, and the referee was about deciding another point in Senac's favor, when Monstery took off his mask, and saying to the audience that he had not been given points he had earned, retired from the stage. After a lapse of several minutes, a Dr. Taylor mounted the stage and informed the audience that Col. Monstery was wholly unable to continue the contest. The referee, after a great deal of unnecessary delay, decided that, as the match was a play or pay one, Mr. Senac was the winner. It was then announced that as soon as he recovered from his illness Col. Monstery would challenge Senac to a similar encounter.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

The programmes for the two meetings at Saratoga, which were published yesterday, give more than the usual promise of sport at this famous resort. The stakes have the best horses in the country engaged in them, and consequently turfmen may look forward to a brilliant series of events. The first meeting will begin on Tuesday, July 25, and will continue five alternate days, and there are four races each day, instead of three, as formerly. The first race has been called an "Introductory Scramble," five furlongs, to be followed by the Travers Stakes for three-year olds, with forty-eight nominations, then the sweepstakes for all ages, and a dash of a mile and a half. On the second day occurs the run for the Alabama Stakes for fillies, forty nominations, dashes of three-quarters of a mile, a mile and five furlongs, and a steeplechase. On the third day occurs the Flash Stakes, twenty-four nominations. The Saratoga Cup, eighteen nominations, a dash of a mile, and a mile and a quarter. For the fourth day there is a dash of a mile, one of two miles, one of a mile and a quarter, and a hurdle race. On the fifth day there is a mile dash, the Saratoga Stakes, forty-eight nominations, the Sequel Stakes, eighteen nominations, and a dash of three miles. The second meeting will begin on Tuesday, Aug. 8, and will continue six alternate days, with four events each day. The principal events for this meeting are the Kentucky Stakes, with forty-eight nominations; the Summer Handicap, twenty nominations; the Kenner Stakes, forty-six entries; Two-year-old Sweepstakes, twenty-two entries; and a dash of four miles. Besides these events the purse races are numerous, and varied with a sufficient number of hurdle races and steeplechases to render the programme very attractive. The Saratoga Cup will bring together the famous four-year-olds, Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, Olitipa, Viator, Aristides, and King Alphonso, besides Acrobat, Aaron Pennington, Grinstead, Madge, Stampede, Countess, Parole, and other good horses.

THE BOWEN INVESTIGATION.

The special committee appointed by Plymouth Church to investigate the charges brought against Henry C. Bowen by the Examining Committee, met again last evening at Mr. Pratt's house in Hicks street. Mr. Bowen arrived early, accompanied by his sons Edward and Henry, and also by Dr. Ward. Dr. Ward, as counsel for Mr. Bowen, summed up on the fourth and fifth charges, and held that Mr. Bowen had not slandered Mr. Beecher. He had not spoken a word against him to any of the members of the church, and it was only when summoned before the Examining Committee that he made the statements complained of, and when he was forced in self-defense to make them Mr. Shearman promised that anything he said would not be used against him. In conclusion Dr. Ward held that the charges against Mr. Bowen were not sustained. Mr. Thomas J. Tilney will, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., sum up for the Examining Committee, to which date the committee adjourned.

THE STATEN ISLAND DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic General Committee of Richmond County met at Tompkinsville yesterday to reconsider their action of Monday of last week in appointing delegates to the Syracuse Convention instead of holding a county convention for the purpose. A number of prominent Democrats also met at the same time and place to protest against this summary action of the committee. This latter body of gentlemen, after organizing and drafting resolutions expressive of their cause of complaint, appointed a representative from each town to confer with the General Committee and see at what time it was their intention to call primaries. These gentlemen reported that the committee had reconsidered their action, and had set Saturday next as the time to hold the primaries, and Wednesday as the time for the County Convention. The convention will be held at Hield's Hotel, Tompkinsville, at 3:30 P. M. on the day named.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVE VETERAN CORPS.

A meeting of the surviving members of the Fifth New-York Regiment, (Duryee's Zouaves,) was held last night in room No. 38 of the Post Office building, the object being to perfect an organization, and discuss the propriety of attending the Centennial Exhibition in a body. Gen. Abram Duryee occupied the chair. Rules and regulations for the organization were read and adopted. A letter from Gen. G. K. Warren, the former Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, was read, in which he expressed kindly feelings for his old comrades, and approved the idea of effecting an organization. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Abram Duryee; Vice President, Gen. Hiram Duryee; Treasurer, Capt. James McConnell; Secretary, George L. Catlin. Another committee, to ascertain the cost of uniforms and a trip to Philadelphia during the exhibition, was appointed, composed of Messrs. Coggesville, Parker, and Tregaskis, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday a communication was received from Collector Furey, protesting against a reduction of the salaries of the employes of his office, which was referred to the Salary Committee. An ordinance was passed authorizing the use of gas in the public buildings at $2 25 per 1,000 feet. A resolution was passed recommending the passage of an act by the Legislature to have the city assume one-third of the assessment of $10,000 for the Union street improvement, on the ground that it amounted to a virtual confiscation of the property assessed; and also a resolution recommending the repeal of the act authorizing the expenditure of $500,000 to complete the Hempstead Reservoir.

A FATAL BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

While a gang of workmen were engaged in repairing a bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Wayne Township, between Paterson and Little Falls, N. J., the trestle-work on which they were standing gave way, and five of them were precipitated to the ground below, a distance of several hundred feet. Two were instantly killed, and the other three were so seriously injured that they can scarcely recover. Some of the other men saved themselves by clinging to the beams of the bridge and drawing themselves up. It was late in the afternoon when the accident occurred, and as the bridge is in a somewhat isolated position, it was impossible to ascertain the names of the men or the full particulars of the accident.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Judge Woods has granted an order for the renewal of the motion of Morris Ketchum, asking the removal of Duncan Elliott, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., from the Receivership of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is expected that the argument will take place here. Edward L. Andrews, of the New-York Bar, has also filed a motion in opposition to the payment of floating creditors, and has applied for an order directing the payment of overdue coupons of the first mortgage bonds.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BLACK FRIDAY SUIT.

LEGAL POINTS DETERMINED—A MEMORANDUM OF A GOLD PURCHASE PUT IN EVIDENCE.

The trial of the suit of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould and others was resumed before Judge Barrett yesterday. Judge Barrett, in opening the court, passed upon the legal questions raised by the defendants in regard to the admissibility of certain testimony. Three questions were raised, said the Judge. The first was as to the alleged revocation of authority which the defendants claim took place in Heath's office when Speyers says he understood that Fisk intended to throw the responsibility of the transactions on him. It was not pretended that there had been a direct revocation, nor a revocation by operation of law, but merely an implied revocation resulting from what took place in the office at the time. But where a direct authority has been proved there should be a direct revocation, or else, when an implied revocation is attempted to be shown, it should be decisive. In the present case, Judge Barrett thought there was enough to go to the jury on the question as to whether there was a revocation or not. The second objection was, that the memorandum of the contract was not executed at the time the purchase was made. This objection Judge Barrett thought was not tenable, as it was not necessary that the memorandum should be made at the time, but might be made at any time before the consummation of the contract. The third objection, as to the authority of the agent after the breach of the contract—was the most difficult But still, if Speyers, in execution of his enormous orders, under the circumstances, pressed forward as fast as possible to complete his contracts in accordance with the customs of brokers, and if his memoranda of purchase were made out and delivered as fast as possible, then the delivery of the memoranda were within the scope of the authority. Judge Barrett intimated his belief that Speyers had the authority, and just the state of things which occurred on Black Friday was contemplated by the principals to the transactions, who knew of the flurry and excitement in the stock market which were sure to follow their enormous operations. Speyers had worked as fast as he could, but still was unable to get out the memoranda before the following day, by which time his authority had been revoked. To hold that his contracts were not valid and binding on his principals would be to hold that a man by overwhelming his agent by the magnitude of his orders, could escape responsibility altogether. For all these reasons, Judge Barrett held that he would admit the evidence in regard to the memorandum of purchase of the $200,000 of gold given to the plaintiff by Mr. Speyers. Counsel for the defense, however, urged that there should be evidence to show that Mr. Speyers signed the memorandum himself. Judge Barrett said that there was nothing to think about in the matter except that, as a man of honor, he was bound to sign the document, which was legal evidence of the contract he had made. De Witt C. Taylor, the plaintiff in the case, was then recalled and testified that a memorandum of purchase of the gold was given him between 3 P. M. and 3:30 P. M. on Black Friday, by Speyers' clerk. This paper, the witness said, was lost. It read, "Bought $200,000 gold from DeWitt C. Taylor at 160 regular, for James Fisk, Jr.," and the witness believed the words "and associates" were added. It was signed by Albert Speyers. Albert Speyers was called, but did not respond, he not being present in the courtroom. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, another witness for the plaintiff, was also called, with a similar result. The trial was then adjourned until this morning.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Three Harlem rowdies, named Frank Burke, James Kierwan, and Matthew Kierwan, were placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with felonious assault with intent to kill. From the evidence produced it appeared that on the night of Nov. 6, as a laborer named John Hickey, of No. 313 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, was leaving the liquor saloon of Lawrence Lynch, in company with two men, named Walsh and Moynihan, he was attacked by five men, three of whom were Burke and the two Kierwans. The entire party rushed at him with yells, and one of their number, Matthew Kierwan, seized him by the coat collar with one hand, and with the other drew some sharp weapon, with which he inflicted an ugly cut across the nose, another on the right cheek, and a third on the head, extending from the left temple to the ear. Hickey managed to reach the station-house, but subsequently became unconscious and was confined to bed for two weeks from the effects of his injuries. The prisoners admitted having been in a street row, but denied all knowledge of the stabbing. It was 5 o'clock when all the testimony had been taken, and after summing up on both sides the court was adjourned till this morning, when Judge Gildersleeve will charge the jury.

THE SUIT OF J. WATSON WEBB.

The trial of the case of the United States against J. Watson Webb, late American Minister to Brazil, was begun yesterday in the United States District Court before Judge Blatchford. The suit was brought to recover £9,000, a portion of the amount paid in the settlement of a claim of the United States against the Brazilian Government, and which, it is alleged by the defense, was paid by authority of the Government to certain influential Brazilians in the prosecution of the claim. The particulars of the case and the various proceedings had under it are of too recent date to need recapitulation. United States District Attorney Bliss appeared for the Government, and John E. Parsons for the defendant. The jury sworn in the case is as follows: James A. Oakes, James M. Edgar, Austin Baldwin, Oliver Byran, Thomas T. Lawrence, Charles H. Nourse, Lewis Tutman, Joseph N. Galway, Jonathan O. Fowler, Joseph Park, Jr., James A. Quinn, and William H. Jenkins. A large mass of testimony taken by commission, and documentary evidence, was read on the part of the Government, and with this the case for the prosecution was closed. The remainder of the afternoon session was occupied by the counsel for the defense in reading documentary evidence, when the trial was adjourned to this morning. It is stated that the defense will call a number of witnesses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Reference.—Gordon, &c., vs. Paoli Belt Company; the Paoli Belt vs. Gordon, &c.; the affidavits in these cases are so conflicting that I find it impossible to determine where the truth is to be found. Under these circumstances I am inclined to refer the matter, and as it is important for all parties that the issues should be disposed of, I suggest that all the issues be referred. If this suggestion is not adopted I shall vacate both injunctions and leave the parties statu quo until the cases can be tried at Special Term. The reference will proceed on two days' notice, and be continued from day to day, unless adjourned by the Referee in his discretion.

In the Matter of Willett.—Order granted denying motion.

Orders Granted Denying Motions.—In the Matter of Brosseler: In the Matter of Budlemann.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

Robinson vs. Robinson.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Granted.—Morris vs. Pettit; Jenkins vs. Johnson. *London, New-York and Hartford Publishing Company vs. Cassat.*—Order granted dismissing complaint.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Walcott.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hubbell vs. The Great Western Insurance Company.—Case and amendments settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The Union Trust Company vs. Cornish et al.—Demurrer to answer overruled.

By Judge Larremore.

The Real Estate Trust Company vs. Rader et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

The People ex rel. Farley vs. Anthony.—Costs allowed with leave to apply for retaxation of items within five days.

By Judge Larremore.

Geery vs. Geery.—Allowance of $350 granted.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied.

In the matter of Abrahams.—Discharge granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.—Motion that the defendent pay to the plaintiff money denied without costs.

Crawford vs. Sanford.—Motion to strike out words in the complaint denied without costs.

Crawford vs. Sanford.—Motion for an order of arrest denied without cost.

Orders Granted.—Wilson vs. Scheider; Knapp vs. Roche; Crawford vs. Sanford; Smith et al. vs. Alexander; Yzquiedo vs. the New-York Gold Exchange Bank; Brown et al. vs. Cogswell; Willard vs. Conner; Havemeyer vs. the Valentine and Butler Safe and Lock Company; Willmerding vs. Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions disposed of.—MacMahon vs. Nye; Kennelly vs. Hanlon; Doyle vs. Rauch, (two motions;) Murphy vs. Tufts; Kirkland vs. King; Edson vs. Smith. Motions disposed of as per indorsements on papers.

Frost vs. Jenkins.—Opinion.

Receivers Appointed.—Fleiss vs. Martin; Smith vs. Smith.

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Duff vs. The East Kentucky Coal and Lumber Company; Hughes vs. Beninger; The New-York Mutual Gas-light Company vs. O'Rourke; The New-York Mutual Gas-light Company vs. Freligh; The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Brokaw; Campbell vs. Moore; Cary vs. Lockwood.

Spencer vs. Joachim.—Motion denied.

Keaveney vs. Brandens.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, ten judgments were entered by default against the City, on claims of employes of the Bureau of Permits. The claims averaged $170 each, the costs in each case being $18 31.

Herbert Harvey, the seaman of the schooner Addie F. Chadwick, of Boston, arrested on a charge of mutinous conduct on a recent voyage from Cardenas to this port, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields.

In the suit of the Continental National Bank against Austin Black, Judge Brady, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, granted an order allowing the plaintiffs another day in which to examine further the check for $53,000, which is the subject of the action, and which the bank alleges was forged.

The execution of the judgment in the Tweed case has not yet been issued. Some difficulty has arisen in the matter as to whether the execution should be given to the Sheriff or to the Coroners, as it is alleged the Sheriff is an interested party by reason of his having suffered Tweed to escape.

The hearing on the motion in the case of Isaac Carillo and Charles Rebello against Messrs. Shook & Palmer for an injunction restraining the performance of "Ferreol" at the Union Square Theatre, will be heard to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court, Equity branch, before Judge Johnson.

In the case of John H. McAuley, Assignee, &c., against James A. Monsell et al., in the United States District Court, an action to recover from the defendants an amount of money paid by the bankrupts, to secure the defendants from loss, the jury, by direction of Judge Blatchford, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $872 25.

Frank Bonard, a seaman, of the American ship Faun, was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Holmes, after several days' search, upon a charge of mutinous conduct on a recent voyage from Havre to Tybee Island, South Carolina. He was committed for examination by United States Commissioner Shields.

Bernhard Mayer paid an assessment of $115 45 on the property adjoining his own, and sued to recover the money thus paid. A jury before Judge Dykeman, in Part II. of the Supreme Court, gave him a verdict yesterday. A similar verdict of $62 50 was given to Thomas Kiernan, who paid that amount of taxes on the wrong property.

The trial of Jacob Cohen, a Mercer street tailor, charged with receiving tailor's trimmings, to the amount of about five hundred dollars, knowing them to be stolen from the warehouse of Draper & Owens, No. 508 Broadway, which was resumed before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, had to be postponed, in the absence of Mr. Howe, who received a dispatch announcing the serious illness of his wife.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, denied the motion made by the City to have the suit of Charles Devlin against the Mayor, &c., taken from a referee, and tried before a jury. Devlin brings the action to recover over one hundred thousand dollars for the breach of his street-cleaning contract, and the City alleges that he procured the contract by bribing the Aldermen who gave out the contract.

The trial of the case of Harriet P. Croswell against George Ray was begun before Judge Dykeman in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff brings the action to recover $6,000 damages resulting from alleged fraudulent representations made by the defendant in making an exchange with her of some alleged worthless property in Saratoga County for a house in Seventy-first street, in this City. The answer is a general denial. The case is still on.

John Smith, a pick-pocket, eleven years old, of No. 28 Lewis street, charged with stealing $2 28 from Alice Smith, of No. 389 East Houston street, and John Johnson, aged fifteen, of No. 28 Thompson street, charged with picking the pocket of James Waldron, of No. 236 East One Hundred and Eleventh street, of five dollars, pleaded guily yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Gildersleeve committed Smith to the Catholic Protectory, and Johnson to the House of Refuge.

The case of the United States against Luther E. Webb, and his sureties on his bond as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New-Mexico, was called for trial yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The suit was brought in the amount of the bond, $50,000, and to recover $4,136 23, with interest from October, 1868, that being the deficiency in the Superintendent's accounts. In default of the defendant's appearance, a verdict was rendered by direction of the court for the plaintiff for $4,358 29.

Still another internal revenue test case came before the United States Circuit Court, jury branch, yesterday. It was the suit of Charles R. Fowler against Collector Arthur, to recover a duty of half a cent per pound paid on importations of rice. The duty was assessed at two and a half cents per pound as cleaned rice, the plaintiffs protesting that it was only dutiable at two cents per pound as uncleaned rice. This case is made the test suit in a number of similar actions, altogether involving quite a large sum of money. The case is still on.

Maria E. McGrane, as the administratrix of her husband, Patrick J. McGrane, deceased, sued the City for services rendered by him as officer of the Marine Court, for the months of September, October, November, and December, 1871. The case was tried yesterday in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Van Brunt and a jury. A verdict was rendered, by direction of the court, in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed and interest, viz.: $511 66. A. H. Alker appeared for the plaintiff, and Francis L. Stetson for the City.

Charles Richtenstein sued Samuel P. Smith, and another, for the recovery of $25,000 damages for personal injuries, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff was run over by a truck driven by one of the defendants' servants, at the corner of Broome and Eldridge streets, on Sept. 9, 1872. His leg was broken and he sustained other injuries. The defendants deny all negligence on their part, and set up negligence on the part of the plaintiff. They deny the charge that their truck was driven recklessly or at a high rate of speed. The case is still on.

Judge Larremore, in Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the Real Estate Trust Company against Lewis Rader and others. In this case a mortgage of $20,000 was made to a third party to be sold. The plaintiffs in the present case paid $18,000 for the mortgage and received $1,000 payment on the same. The present action was brought to foreclose the mortgage, and the defendants set up usury as a defense. Judge Larremore holds that the plaintiffs having relied on the assurances of Rader in taking the mortgage, the latter is now estopped from setting up usury as a defense. Still the plaintiffs, he holds, are not entitled to recover the face of the mortgage, but only the consideration paid.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 10.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 95—Sullivan vs. Sullivan; argument resumed and concluded. No. 12—Charles B. McMurray et al., respondents, vs. John G. McMurray, appellant; argued by M. I. Townsend for appellant, and S. W. Jackson for respondent. No. 150—Lucius E. Green et al., respondents, vs. Perry W. Eldred, appellant; argued by M. I. Townsend for appellant, and Esek Cowen for respondents. No. 42—Leah J. Ingersoll, Administratrix, &c., respondent, vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellants; argued by S. W. Jackson for appellants, and W. L. Vandenbergh for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday, April 11, is as follows: Nos. 158, 99, 41, 159, 161, 25, 324, 12½.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.	Nos.
37—Empire B. and C. Ass'n vs. Stevens.	259—Maritime Bank vs. Moffat.
38—Aston vs. McClure.	294—McKenna vs. Scripture.
61—Morgan vs. Willis.	296—Canadian Bank of Commerce vs. De Mier.
82—Morton versus Abernethy.	321—Loaners' Bank vs. Bardsley.
97—Redmond, &c., vs. Charter Oak Life Ins. Co.	323—Devlin vs. Shannon, No. 1.
99—Nevins vs. Judson.	324—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
112—Groesbeck vs. Lemoyne.	329—Matter of Striker.
113—Garney vs. The Justices of Marine Court.	330—Matter of Striker.
120—Mulock vs. Berry.	331—Elmendorf vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.
123—Matter of Loehr.	335—Embil vs. Ramirez.
154—Sterne vs. White.	336—Hesse vs. Hesse.
156—Wintnitz, &c., vs. Mudge.	339—Gano, &c., vs. McCunn.
160—Colligan vs. Cornwall W. Co.	342—Lynch vs. Crump, &c.
189—King vs. Kirkland.	348—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor.
215—Dinnitt vs. Caldwell.	349—Phinney vs. Southworth.
229—Wallace & Sons, &c., vs. Castell.	350—Matter of Lyon.
231—Matter of Guardian Savings Institution.	351—Miller vs. Miller.
232—Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution.	352—Cardwell versus McKenna.
254—Potter vs. Coulter.	354—Stebins H. Elevator vs. Stebins.
258—Murray versus The Mayor.	355—Brown vs. Ackerman.
	356—Tighlam vs. Fries, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until April 15, 1876.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

March Term continued—held in General Term room.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on—No. 1227—Taylor vs. Gould. No-day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on—No. 1916—Heineman vs. Heard.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned until Monday, April 17.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
243—Robinson et al. vs. Beard et al.	338—Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.
145—Farley vs. Farrell.	340—Barow vs. Marks et al.
55—Miller vs. Sledge et al.	348—Hoffman vs. Kamack et al.
129—Klinger vs. Cameron.	349—Same vs. Same.
119—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.	352—Billings vs. Thomson et al.
120—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.	355—Martin vs. Funk et al.
19—Archer et al. versus Schultz et al.	357—Collins vs. Rowe et al.
414—Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.	359—Tallman vs. Tallman.
163½—Raisin et al. vs. Ammidown, et al.	360—Edelstein vs. Shandley et al.
230—Lester vs. Rosen et al.	361—Locke vs. Locke.
97—Devlin vs. Globe Mut. Life Ins. Co.	362—Bates vs. Pelton et al.
312—Fincke vs. Busch.	363—Christopher versus Kountze.
318—Lafond et al. vs. Deems et al.	367—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. O'Shea et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2524—Davis et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.	2695—Stifel et al. versus Strauss et al.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.	1329—Gapen vs. Crawford.
1556½—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kent.	2783—Solomon vs. Conner, Sheriff.
638—Fellows, Executor, vs The Mayor.	2847—Casey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1557—The People ex rel. Banta vs. Kneissel.	1407½—Gibney vs. Ranch.
1125—Barnett vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	2025—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1313—Goger vs. The D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.	2331—Davies vs. The Mayor, &c.
2647—Wertheimer versus Strauss et al.	2332—Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.
2649—May et al. vs. Strauss et al.	2333—Yelverton vs. The Mayor, &c.
2651—Muller vs. Strauss et al.	2334—Colgrove vs. The Mayor, &c.
2653—May vs. Strauss et al.	2335—Tyler vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Dykeman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2082—Wallace & Sons vs. Castle et al.	872—Lexow vs. Julian.
380—Christie vs. Parker.	2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt.
1386—Willett vs. Mead, impleaded.	1442—McDonnell vs. Hill.
1409—Goodwin vs. Conklin.	2808—Toner vs. The Mayor, &c.
1824—Hollacher versus O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	1448—Hart vs. Wheatcroft.
858—Mace vs. Sage, Jr.	2733—Bryan et al. vs. The Mayor.
860—Same vs. Same.	1368—Nicolay et al. vs. Unger et al.
893—Same vs. Same.	2848—Hildebrand vs. The Mayor, &c.
1258—Ogden vs. VanMoers.	2754—Mead vs. The Mayor, &c.
1026½—Nagle vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.	2702—Wood et al. vs. The Mayor.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.	1246—Allerton vs. Vandewater.
1268—Spofford vs. McPhail.	1380—Devoe et al. vs. Spaulding.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.	1320—Port vs. Harriott.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.	698—Gouraud vs. Spencer.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.	
1422—Bergold vs. Puchter.	
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff.	

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Issues of Fact.	No.
1—Davis vs. The Mayor.	31—Barkley, Ex'r, vs. Fisk et al.
6—Cary vs. Smith.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
800—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.	48—Chapman vs. Meeker.
716—Madan vs. Sherrard, Jr.	1039—Walker vs. Walker.
1026—Nichols, Ex'r, vs. Tredwell.	981—Sanders vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1675—Gollberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.	1847—Smith vs. Frost.
1031—Lynch vs. Payne.	973—Bunce, by Guardian, vs. Sherrard.
778—Mason vs. Decker.	889—Fairbanks vs. Gano et al.
650—Townsend vs. Martin.	971—Claflin vs. Stuyvesant.
608—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.	1005—Schuyler et al. vs. The Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank.
722—Nuhn et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	897—Schwarzwalder vs. Constantine.
2036—The People of The State of New-York vs. Starkweather.	775—Hoyes vs. Bookman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
969—Strauss vs. North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co.	1337—Bloss vs. Bell.
1554—Luyter vs. Shepard.	1697—Ball vs. Leavitt.
2328—Meyershoff vs. Fiske.	1540—Obernath vs. Cochran et al.
1098—Allen vs. James.	2071—Ford vs. The Mayor.
1097—Neftel vs. Lightstone.	2327—Holly vs. The Mayor.
1792—Nicholson vs. Webb.	1693—Piffer vs. The Mayor.
1439—Mercer Pottery Co. vs. Parke.	1754—Riechenstein versus Smith.
377½—Agate vs. Lowenstein.	670½—Condit vs. Warren.
254—Barsdorff vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	51—Ely vs. Stilwell.
955—Fibel vs. Hillier.	968—Haggerty vs. Seaman.
956—Same vs. Same.	793—Ammidown versus Owen et al.
1618—O'Donnell vs. Hanning.	2122—Kalchar, Adm'r, vs. The Bleecker Street and F. F. R. R. Co.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.	1784—McShane vs. Leask.
2375—Murphy vs. Willis.	1522½—Taylor vs. Philip.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.	1547—Henry vs. Brennan.
889—Neukirchen vs. Third Av. Railroad Co.	1528—Campbell vs. Farley.
1533—Andrews vs. Wheeler.	1755—Capron vs. Follet.
	1131—McKinney vs. McCloskey.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1454—Burns et al. vs. Lutze et al.	1968—Wisuschiel vs. Koller.
728—Taylor vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.	1969—Jacobs vs. Vogel.
1501—McGrane, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor.	1973—Churchill vs. Murphy.
2418—Towle vs. The Mayor.	1974—Cocheron vs. N. S. S. Island Ferry Co.
2419—Same vs. Same.	1975—Wilkes vs. The Mayor.
2420—Same vs. Same.	1979—Burke vs. Bonnerd.
1713—Webel vs. Pratt.	1980—Foot vs. Ætna Life Ins. Co.
1586—Guenthal vs. Koch.	1981—Langan vs. Berian.
1962—Casey vs. Scott.	1982—Jackson vs. Tracey et al.
1963—Butler vs. The Mayor.	1986—Minister vs. Minzesheimer.
1964—Marshall vs. Asbestos Felting Co.	1987—Sullivan versus The Mayor.
1965—Decker vs. David.	
1966—Stilwell vs. Cushing et al.	
1967—Stiles et al. vs. The Mayor.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1530—Menocal vs. Halger.	1998—Fowler ex rel. vs. Rogers.
1988—Fruzza vs. Squadrille.	2001—Connell vs. Weissheimer.
1989—Waring vs. Quimby.	2002—Solomon vs. Mehrhoff.
1990—Pier vs. White.	2005—Hegle vs. Dinsmore.
1991—Mapledson vs. Decker.	2006—Breslauer vs. Boetger.
1992—Scott vs. Dibble.	2007—Long vs. McCunn.
1993—Schlag vs. Schlos.	2008—Streeter vs. Whitson.
1994—Weil vs. Doellner.	2009—Asten vs. Kelley.
1995—McKee vs. The Mayor, &c.	
1996—Same vs. Same.	
1997—Hartman vs. Gilnor.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

No day callendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3950—Luke vs. Tiemann et al.	7007—Bent vs. Powers, impleaded.
7303—Langbein vs. Stuppeman.	535—Hoke vs. Vanderbilt.
1792—Rice vs. Schmidt, impleaded.	1433—Demarest vs. Schenck.
3827—Mason vs. Oppenheimer.	4661—Abeull vs. Eckardt.
3929—Fogg vs. Tobias.	3961—Pate et al. vs. Lippe.
4010—Everest vs. Hein.	3991—McCabe vs. Farrell.
5180—Oechs vs. Kurtz.	3992—McCabe vs. Spellmeyer.
	3994—Landsberg et. al. vs. Boresein.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3139—Mierson vs. Reilly.	7341—Wertheimer versus Keenan.
3140—Same vs. Same.	398—Quirk vs. Freedman.
7086—Langbein vs. Hyman.	6779—Burnatta vs. Franz.
7328—Flanagan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1592—Salomon vs. Lewenthal et al.
5640—Kaupman vs. Lorram.	2334—Daly vs. Ryan.
7339—Lauterbach vs. Keenan.	2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
7340—Same vs. Same.	1358—Guthman vs. Luke.
	1512—Clark et al. vs. McCunn et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
6518—Steinberg vs. Rothschild.	7243—Flood vs. Smith.
6882—Meyer vs. Cormer.	6904—Broderick vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.
6996—Cowperthwait vs. Sprague.	6805—Pohlman vs. Rothman.
7031—Ernest vs. Schluter.	7193—Allison vs. Derham.
6531—Schlumpf versus Downes et al.	2189—Clarkson vs. Brennan.
4716—Bank of N. A. vs. Riker et al.	3136—Farina vs. Decker.
6792—Emmertz vs. Leonard.	7296—Hughes vs. Berringer.
5784—Meyer vs. Cormer.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Jacob Cohen and James Wright, receiving stolen goods, (continued.)	Lillie Cambel, grand larceny.
James Eakins, John Eakins, and William Fenton, rape.	Richard B. Hefferman, petty larceny.
John Williamson and John W. Meyers, grand larceny.	William Duggan, assault and battery.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY RAIL.

The firm of Shiff & Clarke, of this City, shipped 134 cases of oranges and twenty-five cases of lemons over the "Red Line" to St. Joseph, Mo., in February, 1872. They covenanted with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, which controlled the line, that the goods should be shipped in a refrigerator car, and the fruit was, moreover, to be transferred without change of cars. The car in which it was shipped broke down between Buffalo and Cleveland, on the Lake Shore Railroad, and, after a detention of about ten days, the goods were transshipped in an ordinary box car to their destination, where they arrived in a damaged condition. The plaintiffs sue for $904 25 and interest from Feb. 4, 1872. The company sets up in defense that the fruit was injured by exposure to the weather, and that by the terms of their contract they were exempted from liability on this account. They further allege that by the terms of their contract with the other railroad companies, they were to be held liable only when the injury occurred on their own road, and that the present injury did not occur on their railroad, but on one of the connections. Judge Lawrence, before whom the case was brought for trial yesterday, said he would hear argument hereafter on this last-mentioned legal point.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 10.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the old rates of postage on third-class mail, matter, and asking that in the transportation of merchandise through the mails a distinction be made between merchandise and samples of merchandise. Laid on the table, the bill now being before the Senate. Also, a petition of Sheldon & Co. and other leading printers and publishers of New-York, against the passage of the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, now pending before the Senate. Laid on the table.

Petitions were also presented against any change in the tariff.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, from the Special Committee recently appointed to investigate the recent election in Mississippi, submitted a resolution authorizing that committee to employ a clerk and stenographer, to send for persons and papers, and to take testimony, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill appropriating $10,000 to defray the expenses of the special committee appointed to inquire into the late election in Mississippi.

PEMBINA.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and provide a temporary government therefor. Placed on the calendar.

THE SILVER CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency, with the amendments of the Committee on Finance in regard to the coinage of a silver dollar.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had hoped this bill would pass the Senate without much discussion. The third section of the bill presented the question of a single or double standard, a question which had caused more books and pamphlets than any other question in political science. He then referred to English, French, and German writers on the subject, and resuming his argument said the price of transporting $100,000 in silver was no more than for transporting $100,000 in gold, as the cost was based on the value and not on the weight. England alone had adopted gold only as a standard. He desired to call the attention of the Senate to the laws of the United States as well as the laws of England, France, and other countries on the subject. He first read from the act of Congress of 1792, and argued that it established a proportionate value between silver and gold and resulted in driving gold out of the country. The act of 1834 which made an ounce of gold worth sixteen ounces of silver drove silver out of the country and gold came back. He quoted at length from Seyd's *Financial World*, and from the report of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, made to the Senate in 1853, when he was Chairman of the Committee on Finance. The act of 1834 having driven silver out of the country, in 1853 there was no small change, and it was when Congress undertook to correct this evil, that the report of Mr. Hunter was made. Between 1853 and 1861 there were about $48,000,000 in silver coin in the country, but the silver dollar was still undervalued and never entered into circulation. The effect of the law of 1853 was practically to demonetize the silver dollar. By the act of Feb. 12, 1873, Congress undertook to revise the laws in regard to coin, the weight thereof, &c. The old silver dollar was dropped out in the revision because it was not in use. It had been coined for twenty years. But the most striking change made by the act of 1873 was the introduction of a new dollar called the trade dollar. The Government, by coining these trade dollars, had introduced into the commerce of the world a new money, which was largely absorbed in Japan and China. The trade dollar was worth less than gold, and yet it was legal tender. By the act of 1873 any holder of silver bullion could have it converted into trade dollars, and then the law stepped in and made them legal tenders to the extent of $5. Congress must either take away from the trade dollar its legal-tender right, or take away from the holders of bullion the right to have it made into trade dollars. He thought it best to allow the coinage of the trade dollar, but take away from it its legal-tender quality. If the trade dollar should continue as a legal tender with silver depreciated the whole country would soon be overwhelmed with that silver, not at par in gold. The question of coinage was an international one. Congress must stop to see what the laws of other nations were on the subject. He then referred to the laws of England, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, and argued that wherever silver was in use among modern nations it was a legal tender only to a limited amount. He next referred to the financial laws of Germany, and said he had taken pains to have the German statute translated. Formerly in that country silver alone was the standard of value, and it had been estimated that the amount of silver outstanding in Germany then was $340,000,000, but it had been shown since that the amount was over $400,000,000. He then read from the London *Economist* as to the amount of new coin issued by Germany. Continuing his argument, he said the action of the German Government had been to demonetize silver. Probably no act of any parliament had been so wide-reaching as that of the German Reichstag. Its effect had been to depreciate silver all over the world. It also arrested the flow of silver into India and China, for the first time in 200 years, and it was a settled fact that the silver from all of the mines in the world had steadily flowed into those Asiatic countries. He next referred to the gold on deposit in England, France, and Germany, and said in the Bank of England, the Bank of France, and the Imperial Bank of Germany over six hundred million dollars in gold was now on deposit—nearly one-fifth of the amount of the whole world. Great Britain was now discussing the question of having a double standard, and in France they had provided for a double standard upon the resumption of specie payment. Gold and silver had traveled side by side from the beginning of time, and no act of Parliament, nothing but the act of God could destroy the use of these metals among the nations of the world. It was impossible, in the nature of things, to fix the precise relative value of silver and gold. If the Government would pay out silver, it would enter into circulation and take the place of United States notes. It was sometimes said the silver dollars would not be used. Let the Government try the people and see. He would not make any man take the dollar in silver for his greenback dollar, but he would give him the privilege of doing so if be desired it. He then explained the difference between the bill as now before the Senate, and as it passed the House of Representatives. He said he had a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the evil effect of making subsidiary coin a legal tender for a greater amount than $5. The House had proposed to make the silver dollar a legal tender to the amount of $50. The Senate Committee on Finance fixed upon $20 instead. He [Mr. Sherman] would have preferred the amount $10. To make it a legal tender to the amount of $50, would cause the exportation of gold abroad and impair gold contracts.

Mr. BOGY said all of our bonds were payable in coin, and not a single word was said about paying in gold until the law of 1873.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was well understood that coin meant gold, and any intimation by Congress to impair the full payment of the Government debt in gold coin would do great harm, and he hoped in this debate there would be no suggestion to induce the most timid man to fear that the Government would pay his bonds in anything else but gold. He argued that the issue of silver for fractional currency would save the expense of printing that currency. In his opinion there were but two things more needed to make this a perfect financial measure, and they were to authorize any holder of greenbacks to convert them into four per cent. forty-year gold bonds, and to exchange our six per cent. bonds for four per cent. ones. Then specie payment would come without a ripple in the current. Another thing he believed in was an international convention for a unit of money and accounts, both of gold and silver. He saw in the bill now before the Senate an opportunity to do some good, and he believed true statesmanship was to do all the good possible, as opportunity presented. Because this bill did not accomplish all he desired was no reason why he should oppose it.

Mr. MORTON said he would be glad to see silver introduced in the circulation of this country largely, and he would be glad to see the proper silver coin a legal tender for a larger sum than named in the bill now before the Senate. Take the gold dollar as the standard of value, and this subsidiary coin was worth but 84⅝ cents on the dollar. The new dollar proposed by the committee would start out depreciated, and could not be brought to par. The idea of making it a legal tender might add a cent or two to its value. The passage of this bill would give the country four kinds of currency. First, the subsidiary coin, worth eighty-four and five-eighths cents on the dollar; second, the greenback, worth eighty-eight cents; third, the new silver dollar, which would be worth about ninety cents and seven mills, and fourth, the gold coin, worth 100 cents. He asked what was the use of the new coin? Who would convert greenbacks into it? Instead of having a uniform currency, greater confusion would prevail than we have now. If we were to have new silver coin why not have it of the value of gold coin? Silver coin could be made a legal tender for a much larger sum than $20.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Senator [Mr. Morton] talked about subsidiary coin being worth eighty-four and five-eighths cents. To melt it up as bullion it might not be worth any more, but as money it was worth more. To the extent of $5 it was worth gold. The Senator [Mr. Morton] should keep in view the difference between bullion value and money value.

Mr. MORTON argued that a "greenback" was worth more than subsidiary silver, because the Government promised to redeem it in gold. Silver was only worth the amount of bullion in it. He wanted a uniform system of currency, and if we were to have a silver dollar he wanted to have it so it would pass side by side with fractional currency in the commerce of the country.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he congratulated the Senate and the country upon the sound position taken by the Senator from Indiana. He [Mr. Morrill] was in favor of circulating a large amount of silver, providing it could be made at par with gold. The bill now before the Senate appeared to be a very ingenious one. It came to the Senate with a proposition to supply a deficiency in the Treasury, and attached to it was a proposition to revolutionize our old-established custom in regard to a legal tender of silver. When he saw the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] advocating a bill like this, He [Mr. Morrill] thought we were on the brink of Niagara and about going over. The bill was a blundering attempt to introduce nothing but silver as a legal tender in the country, and to avoid the use of gold. If silver should be introduced now, at its present value, it would, as a matter of course, drive gold out of the country. In Montana and Nebraska there were valuable silver mines, daily increasing the product. He was willing to accede to the proposition of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] to have a double currency, provided they could be made equivalent, but he was averse to two currencies when one would be ten or twelve per cent. below the other. He thought this altogether too grave a question to be attached to a little deficiency bill. It ought to be brought before the Senate as an independent measure. It was radically wrong to attempt to force a matter of this kind through on a deficiency bill. He had no idea this bill would pass to-day or to-morrow, even next week. It must be thoroughly discussed.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said he was the only Senator in favor of making silver a legal tender without any limit whatever, and at the proper time he proposed to give his views on that subject. He spoke of the present condition of the country, and argued that there was but a limited amount of gold in it. The balance of trade was against us, and other things combined to make this question the most important in the range of political science. All acts of Congress up to 1873 had provided that our bonds should be paid in coin. They were not to be paid in gold. The duties on imports were not to be paid in gold, as the law said they must be paid in coin, and at the time the law was passed the coin of this country consisted of two well-known metals, gold and silver. He hoped the Senator [Mr. Sherman] would not press the bill to a vote this evening. It was of great importance, and should be discussed with care. The 40,000,000 people of this country could very well afford to use $400,000,000 in silver. Unless the basis of our metallic money be increased it was a question of a very few years when the last gold dollar would be on its way from this country to the shores of the Old World. He thought the speech of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] a very remarkable one. While he spoke of the wisdom of a double standard, he concluded by advocating a bill which did not provide for it. Silver and gold were the money contemplated by the Constitution, and it was not competent for Congress to refuse to make silver a legal tender. He moved that the whole subject be postponed until next Thursday week.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was very important that the first and second sections of the bill be passed immediately, as the country was getting scarce of change. He suggested that these two sections be passed, leaving out the third and fourth sections, with the understanding that the Committee on Finance would consider the subject embraced in them, and report it as an independent measure.

Mr. BOGY withdrew his motion to postpone.

Mr. SHERMAN then, by unanimous consent, withdrew the third and fourth sections of the bill, the first one comprising the third section of the bill as it passed the House, which had been amended by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said it was vastly important that the first two sections of this bill should be passed, in order to supply the national banks with currency. There were now 195 national banks without currency.

Mr. SHERMAN said, speaking for himself and others, he wished it to be understood that they were not opposed to the third and fourth sections, but withdrew them merely to have the public business expedited.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved an amendment to the first section, appropriating $48,000 to provide for the engraving and printing of national bank notes to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Controller of the currency urging the appropriation. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an amendment as follows: "And the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the act relating to the sinking fund." Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That there be, and hereby is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $163,000, to provide for engraving and printing, and other expenses of making and issuing United States notes, and the further sum of $48,000 to provide for engraving and printing national bank notes, to be disbursed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States, of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or wherever it may be presented for redemption, and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption, and issue by substitution at the regular subtreasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed, and the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed under the acts relating to the sinking fund.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. DORSEY, went into executive session, and when the doors reopened it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, introduced a bill making an appropriation for the construction, repair, preservation, and completion of different public works on rivers and harbors. The total amount appropriated is $5,872,850, of which $200,000 is for the improvement of East River and the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, and the bill was passed—yeas 171, nays 50.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States for bills, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. MEADE, of New-York—To repeal the stamp tax on medicines.

By Mr. MACKEY, of Pennsylvania—To repeal in part the Resumption act.

By Mr. GOODE, of Virginia—To repeal in part the Resumption act.

By Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina—In relation to the Usury laws.

By Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina—Regulating the rate of interest which may be taken by national banking associations.

By Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois—A joint resolution concerning special tax-stamps.

By Mr. PIPER, of California—A joint resolution in relation to the Immigration act.

By Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas—For the restoration to the market of all public lands conditionally granted to aid in the construction of railroads, when those conditions have not been complied with.

THE RIGHTS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any additional legislation is necessary to define the relations of the Army to Congress to secure to the Army the right of petition which belongs to every citizen. Adopted.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

The House at 2:30 went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Sayler, of Ohio, in the chair,) on the bill to carry the Hawaiian treaty into operation, and was addressed by Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, in advocacy of the measure. He spoke of the people of the Hawaiian Islands as having lifted themselves out of the depths of heathenism and established a state on the basis of civilization, and as having just as good a claim to the respect, assistance, and protection of the United States as any other people on the face of the earth.

The SPEAKER interrupted Mr. Banks' speech in order that he might report to the House two enrolled bills, in regard to one of which (that relating to limitations in criminal cases,) he said that the public interest required that it should become a law at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Banks then proceeded with his speech. He argued against the objection that the admission of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands free of duty would be an injury to the sugar-growing interests of Louisiana, and he said that what that interest wanted was not the maintenance of that duty of two and two-fifths cents a pound, but the protection of the sugar lands from the overflow of the Mississippi—a work which would have to be done, and which would yet cost the Government from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. He went on to describe the importance which these islands would soon assume in respect to the whale fishery, (a business which was again growing in consequence of the demand for the bone of that "gigantic game of the ocean,") to the minor fisheries, for which there was an immense market in China and Japan, and to the repair and construction of ships. In the course of his speech, the question came up, why, if this treaty was one of the supreme laws of the land, there was any necessity for further action, and his reply to Mr. Kelley on that point was that the object of the proposed law was that this treaty should not be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare to the Hawaiian people, and a burning shame and disgrace to the people of the United States; but that it should have operation and effect. It was a question which might become of vital interest to the very existence of the Government, whether the United States was or was not to be a treaty-making power, and he wanted to know whether the Democratic Party, if it should obtain the control of the Government, intended to despoil the Government of the power of making treaties with other nations. In elaboration of this subject he quoted the opinions of eminent publicists to the effect that the Constitution in giving to the President and Senate the treaty-making power excluded from it the other portions of the Government, and that the whole nation was responsible for any breach of faith in carrying a treaty into effect.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, called his colleague's attention to a clause in the treaty which provides that it shall not go into effect until Congress shall pass a law on the subject, and he wanted to know whether the Government was bound to anything unless Congress should give its assent. Mr. Banks replied that no commercial treaty could go into effect without the action of Congress, but he argued that such action had never been withheld, nor could it be withheld without a violation of the faith of the Government. The treaty was signed by the President, bore the seal of the United States, and was proclaimed as a rule of action for everybody, Congress as well as others. He recounted the history of the various treaties which required the action of Congress to give effect to them, and he declared that in 600 such instances Congress had never refused that action to which it was morally bound. Those public men who had taken the opposite ground in relation to the Jay treaty had, every one of them who afterwards became prominently identified with the Government, gone back upon the position then assumed by them. In conclusion, he said that if the House should refuse the legislation necessary in regard to this treaty, it would be a nullification of one of the most important powers of the Constitution, and if followed, destroy the Government. He spoke for over two hours and a half, (the evening session having been dispensed with,) and at the conclusion of his speech, 5.15 o'clock, the House adjourned.

CHICAGO TOPICS.

EVENTS OF THE PAST WEEK.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS AND THEIR MEANING—REPUBLICANISM AND RESPECTABILITY RECOGNIZED AS SYNONYMOUS—AMUSEMENTS OF THE SEASON—PROSPECTS OF REAL ESTATE—HEALTH AND WHISKY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, April 6, 1876.

A community that has to endure three separate and distinct local elections in the course of a year, aside from any national and State demands that may be made in this way, is entitled to commiseration. This is the trouble in Chicago. A complex system of local government which subjects Chicago to the triple misrule of county officers, city officers, and town officers is the occasion of this tripartite infliction. All three represent, or rather misrepresent, the same interests, and they are simply to the advantage of the tax-eaters, since they compel the tax-payers to support three sets of voracious officials instead of one, all of whom aspire to live as luxuriously as Kilbourn, the recusant witness in Washington, when he was dining at the expense of Congress. Two of these elections come in the Spring, within two weeks of each other, and the third in the Autumn. We have just passed through one agony and are preparing for another.

THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

For the benefit of the rural districts a uniform system of town officers is maintained in the State, and Chicago suffers the penalty. There are three of these towns within the city limits. They are subsidiary to the county Government, but are intrusted with the assessment and collection of taxes for both city and county. For the rest, their duties consist of organizing themselves into a board, meeting once a year, and voting themselves exorbitant salaries. It has been the practice for the tax-payers and reputable citizens to permit these elections to go by default. The elections have been regarded as of minor importance, the voting places have been few in number, and generally nothing but bummer tickets have been put in the field, between which there was so little choice that the tax-payers have felt justified in staying away from the polls. The result of all this has been that the town officers have been ignorant and incompetent fellows, who improved to the utmost their opportunities for black-mail. The Assessor and Collector have had the patronage, consisting of a large number of assistants in each department. It is known that a common practice has been for these Assessors to write up the values of property, both real and personal, according to the amounts the owners would severally pay them for their forbearance, while the Collectors, who confine their services mainly to the personal tax, (which is never paid unless to them,) let off those who will recompense them for the escape. As a result, the assessment and collection of taxes in Chicago have become notoriously unfair and partial.

The system has finally proved so much of a burden, that the tax-payers this year came out in force. Their consciences were reached in the usual way—through their pockets. Having determined to secure a better class of men, resort was naturally had to regular Republican nominations, and the curious sight was witnessed of dyed-in-the-wool, rock-rooted, and mountain-buttressed Democrats standing at the polls electioneering for the Republican tickets. It was a recognition, so far as Chicago is concerned, that Republicanism and respectability are synonymous. Nevertheless, the fight was a desperate one. The riff-raff had become accustomed to absolute and undisturbed sway in these town elections, and they resented the intermeddling of the property-owners in their own behalf. They broke up voting places, seized ballot-boxes, drove away voters by ruffianly "rushing," got up fights, and endeavored in every other way to intimidate the tax-payers. In all this they received the tacit approval of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police, since the Police made no effort to hold them in check. The city Government, be it understood, is of the same bummer order. In spite of the muscular strength of the roughs, and the moral (!) support of the authorities, however, the tax-payers prevailed, and the Republican tickets were elected. There will now be a movement among these same tax-payers to abandon the township organization and have the taxes assessed and collected in the future by the county officials. The State law contains a provision for doing this, with a concurrence of a majority of the legal voters. Meanwhile the victory this week will encourage the Republicans to make equal efforts to select a reputable Common Council, which is to be elected two weeks from now.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Chicago has enjoyed a long and pleasant stretch of comedy at McVicker's Theatre for a few weeks past, beginning with Florence in his sketch of the American backwoods politician emigrated to Washington, and succeeded by Raymond's rarer specimen, *Col. Sellers*; then Byron's "Married in Haste;" then John E. Owens in "Our Boys," and this week, a selected company in some of the old comedies. All these engagements have been remarkably successful, with the exception of the present week, when the acting is equally good, but the provincial *sine qua non*—a star—is lacking. Of all these, the verdict of the better taste seems to have been given in favor of "Married in Haste," though the most popular appreciation was accorded first to *Hon. Bardwell Slote*, and next to *Col. Mulberry Sellers*. "Our Boys" was well acted, but, notwithstanding its enormous success in London, it did not hold the people any better here than in New-York. Perhaps it was because the play is too essentially English. Even the brilliancy of the dialogue fails to compensate, to some extent, for the lack either of an American sympathy or of that common sentiment which touches men and women everywhere. There is a familiar chord running through "Married in Haste," however, which, being touched, finds an echo in provincial Chicago, American New-York, and English London,—a sort of *obligato* which we all recognize and welcome like a good old song. The attention which both of Byron's pieces received is the best omen for the theatre that has been noted here this season, while the large audiences that went to see Florence and Raymond would indicate that people now-a-days would rather laugh than cry. Perhaps it is because they have enough to mope about in real life in these hard times.

Mr. Booth begins a four weeks' engagement at McVicker's next Monday evening, and it is looked forward to with so peculiar an interest that it will probably be one of the most successful engagements he has ever played in this city. It seems as though the serious accident, which came so near robbing the American stage of one of its brightest possessions last Summer, had the effect of bringing him before the people more conspicuously than ever before. Apropos of this accident, Mr. Booth wrote to a Chicago friend a few days ago that he is seriously annoyed at the reports of his ill health that have been started; that he has no desire to be regarded as an "interesting invalid," and that, in point of fact, he was never in better health. There is certainly no tragedian on the stage now, nor has there been for very many years, who could play so wide a range of characters from night to night and week in, week out. He brings his two new studies, "King Richard II." and "King Lear," and drops many of his old studies, notably "Richard III." and "Macbeth." Effort is being made to secure for "Richard II." more attention than it received in New-York, and it will probably be produced oftener here than it was there. Mr. Booth, himself thinks that it will be one of his most popular characters after the public become somewhat familiar with it, which he holds to be an essential in his performances. Charles Kean played it here twelve years ago during his last visit to this country, but his age and failing strength were strangely at variance with it, and he could do nothing to popularize it. An interesting feature of Booth's engagement this year will be the celebration of Shakespeare's birthday, which, falling on Sunday, April 23, will be observed on the preceding Saturday. It is proposed, I hear, to give two memorial performances for the benefit in whole, or in part, of the Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare Fund. An association has been formed there, which has appealed to the managers throughout the world to build a memorial theatre, library, and picture-gallery in honor of the great dramatist, and establish a fund for maintaining a school of acting, a series of lectures, and some prizes for essays, all on Shakespearean topics. It is thought that Messrs. Booth and McVicker will contribute to a memorial performance for the benefit of the fund.

Aside from these events and some good musical entertainments, (Gilmore's New-York Band, on their way to California, give concerts here to-night and to-morrow night,) the season has been a dull one for amusements. Julia Matthews, with only a fair bouffe troupe, dragged through a couple of weeks at one of the small theatres, resulting in the secession of some members at the close of the engagement and a partial dissolution. One of the best of our theatres (the New Chicago) has been closed almost the entire season, though it is centrally located, handsome in its appointments, and was opened with an excellent comedy company. Another (Hooley's) is given over entirely to minstrelsy. Another, and about the largest in the city, (the Adelphi,) has a queer mixture of variety and melodrama, with an alternation of "ladies' nights" and beer and tobacco nights. The taste and culture of the city are not very highly complimented by the support of several minor variety shows, with song-and-dance, *tours de forces*, ladies' orchestras and equestrians. But in all this we only follow, I believe, the example New-York has set.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

Real estate in this city has always been one of the speculative staples, to speak by contraries. Its history has been a series of ups and downs—up in a balloon part of the time and down in the depths the rest. The rapid growth of Chicago—only thirty-nine years old as a city—has always made real estate values an important feature of trade. Speculative trade in real estate is hardly contemplated in the strict rules of political economy, but the fact remains that most of the men of notably large wealth in Chicago have attained it mainly through the rise in values of property. One gentleman's reputed among the most wealthy, endeavored twenty-five or thirty years ago to compromise with his creditors by turning over his Chicago property to them; they refused to take it, and his enforced retention has made him worth millions. Even in these times of general depression there are sales which, when compared with the values fifteen years ago, sound like a fairy tale. There have been two panics in Chicago real estate—that of 1857 and that of 1873. The bottom seemed to be reached after the first about 1860, and the recovery began about 1862 or 1863. By a parity of reasoning it is thought that the bottom has been reached again, and allowing for the more rapid recovery from the last panic noticeable in other things it is thought that the recovery in prices will begin within another year. The fire did not hurt, but rather helped, Chicago real estate. The rapidity with which the city was rebuilt, the enormous accession to the population, and the continued growth of the trade gave it an additional impetus and prices ranged higher than ever. But the reaction was all the more pronounced on this account when the panic came. So many property-owners had strained their resources to improve their vacant lots that they could not withstand the sudden compression of the money market and had to go to the wall. Every forced sale has contributed to the depression of the market generally. But it is thought this class of sacrifices is now mostly run out. The particular evidences of it are in the facts that last year there was more building than ever before, except the year immediately succeeding the fire, and that the transfers of property were much fewer in number, showing an increased ability and willingness to hold rather than sell at low prices. In 1875 there were 2,300 new buildings erected, which, under our improved building ordinance, were all of brick and stone. The frontage of new buildings in 1875 was ten and half miles, or at the rate of nearly one mile a month, while that of 1874 was only six and a half miles: and it is estimated that $10,000,000 were expended in this way, notwithstanding the reduction by nearly one-half in cost of labor and material from the prices prevailing in 1872 and 1873. As to the transfers, those of 1875 amounted to about forty-five million dollars, while those of 1874 were $67,871,636, and those of 1873 were $78,427,391. This difference was as much owing to the confidence in the recovery of prices and the indisposition to sell at the present rates as it was to the lower prices.

The large cities naturally look to one another for sympathy in real-estate improvements, and New-York property-holders will receive this bit of encouragement with gratitude. So Chicago is encouraged by the report of an upward tendency of Boston real estate, which is expected to follow the agitation and possible realization of a new park system. Chicago has been through the early effects of the location of parks, but has yet to enjoy the benefit of their actual improvement and the commensurate growth of the city. As compared with New-York and Boston, too, Chicago property has never, at its highest, been at a figure which would be regarded as high in those cities. Property in Chicago has never sold for more than one-half the price of property similarly located in Boston, nor more than one-third that in New-York. When it is remembered that the business and population continue to grow at a more rapid rate than elsewhere, this difference is favorable to Chicago, as it gives a larger and freer margin for a rise. It has been urged against Chicago real estate that the city is "as big as all outdoors," and there is no reason why property should reach exorbitant values; but, *per contra*, the tendency of cities is to compactness, notwithstanding the room for expansion. Besides this, the business part of the city and that of the handsomest residences—the South Division—is hemmed in as much as New-York, bounded on one side by the lake and the other by the river, making a sort of triangular slip of limited dimensions in that portion of the city where the greatest demand is always sure to exist. Rents will be exceptionally low this coming season owing to the extraordinary activity in building last year; but, as the building has materially fallen off, a continued increase of population will fairly restore them the year after, except in so far as rates of interest are lower, and following the Presidential election all the real estate owners and dealers look forward to a recovery in prices. That will be followed, as usual, by a rapid rise.

WHISKY AND HEALTH.

They do not often go together, except by the courtesy of a toast. Their conjunction now is merely accidental. The first of the whisky trials has come to a close, and the Board of Health has just made its annual report.

The conviction of Pahlman and Rush, the two distillers who refused to confess their sins, like most of their ring fellows, seems to forecast the complete success of the Government cases in Chicago as well as St. Louis. Mr. Storrs' fierce denunciation of those who furnished State's evidence as "perjured thieves and scoundrels" failed here as it did in St. Louis, and it only remains now to ascertain from the final sentence day whether more witnesses have not been accepted from among the ringsters than were necessary, thereby securing immunity to some of those who ought rather to have suffered equal, if not greater, punishment. The most interest will be excited by the trial of Jasper D. Ward, ex-member of Congress and ex-District Attorney, whose indictment was returned a day or two ago.

The annual report of the Board of Health shows that there were 7,899 deaths between April 1, 1875, and April 1, 1876, of which 3,024 were infants under one year. Compared with other years: In 1870, 7,319; 1871, 6,593; 1872, 10,156, (owing largely to the overcrowding of people in barracks during the rebuilding;) 1873, 9,557. Thus it will be seen, that notwithstanding the increase in population the number of deaths has decreased, thus lowering the death-rate. This is the result of improved sewerage, better water, and a thorough system of vaccination which has almost driven small-pox out of the list of leading diseases. A curious incident of the report is the attestation of hard times to be found in the record of 51 suicides.

HOW VEGETATION AFFECTS HEALTH.

ANCIENT IDEAS SUSTAINED BY RECENT INVESTIGATIONS—THE SUNFLOWER AS A SANITARY AGENT.

The English *Gardener's Magazine* says: "Our instinct leads us to delight in flowers. Their beauty and perfume have irresistible attractions for us. We have little dreamed that we were thus led to surround ourselves with objects which most powerfully conduce to health. No doubt there are certain members of the vegetable kingdom which are exceedingly deleterious: for, not to speak of the much-dreaded upas, the West Indian manchineel, and some species of the American rhus, there are some of our common sweet-scented flowers, such as the mezereon, which have very injurious properties. But recent investigation has proved that those adornments of our gardens for the presence of which we so crave, are, as a rule, endowed with health-preserving qualities. Oxygen, when highly electrified and so rendered especially vitalizing, has in recent times been distinguished by the name of ozone. This is one of the chief elements of a healthy atmosphere. Now, centuries ago it was known that certain plants acted as powerful disinfectants. Thus Herodian tells us that, when in the second century the plague raged in Italy, the physicians recommended those who crowded into Rome to go to Laurentum, because there the sweet-bay tree (Laurus nobilis) grew in great abundance, and the inhalation of air impregnated with its odors was a strong preservative against infection. And the disciples of Empedocles were wont to grow aromatic and balsamic herbs around their dwellings, from the belief that they were thus guarding themselves against fevers, agues, and such like. Has not, too, among us the tradition of its fever-dispelling power given the name of feverfew to one of the strongest scented of the compositæ? Recent investigations, especially those of Prof. Montegazza, of Pagua, and Dr. Cornelius Fox, have shown that these old ideas were based on scientific truth. It is now ascertained that the quality of ozone is materially increased by the exposure to the rays of the sun of various plants, among which the most common are the lavender, musk, cherry, laurel, clove, fennel, narcissus, heliotrope, hyacinth, and mignonette. It is interesting to know that the sunflower, which will grow almost anywhere, and could be turned to various useful purposes, is one of the most valuable of sanitary agents, since not only is it ozoniparous, but also destroys deleterious miasmata. It should be noted, as a further proof of the good influence of plant-culture on health, that, while the manufacture of ozone is an independent work carried on by the flowers alone, the green leaves are performing their sanitary function by extracting carbonic-acid gas from the atmosphere, and helping to reserve that proportion in its elements which makes it healthful. More remarkable, perhaps, than all is the eucalyptus, of which we have recently heard so much, and of which we shall soon know more. Thus the cultivation of flowers is a work not merely delightful and humanizing in itself, but one which, in a way most beautiful and picturesque, confers a positive benefit on society, so great that it can hardly be overrated, especially in large towns, where there must necessarily be so much to poison and deteriorate the air we breathe. It may be added that the sunflower thrives even in the heart of London, and that it is readily propagated from seeds sown in March or April. It is nearly allied to the common Jerusalem artichoke, which also grows in the smokiest of districts."

OVERCOMING THE DIFFICULTY.

The New-Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* tells this: "A day or two since five dogs were shut up in a yard in this city by the gate swinging together after they passed through it. When they wished to go out they were unable to open the gate, as it swung inward. The animals had an apparent consultation for a few minutes, after which a big Newfoundland clambered over the fence. On reaching the street he at once pushed the gate open and released the prisoners."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 West. Union.... 67⅛	100 Kansas & Texas. 13¾
2500 do.... 67	100 do.....c. 13¾
600 do.... 67⅛	1100 Lake Shore.... 60¼
900 do.... 67¼	2100 do.... 60⅜
20 do.... 67⅛	100 do.... 60⅜
100 do.....b3. 67⅛	10 do.....s. 60⅜
800 do.....s3. 67⅛	100 do.... 60⅜
200 do.....b3. 67¼	2200 do.....s3. 60⅜
2100 do.... 67⅛	300 do.... 60½
600 do.... 67⅛	500 do.....s3. 60½
900 do.....s3. 67	100 do.....b3. 60½
100 do.....s3. 66⅞	100 Erie Railway.... 17¾
100 do.....s5. 66⅞	100 do.... 17⅝
100 St. Paul.... 41	1000 do.... 17¾
300 do.... 41¼	2200 do.... 17¾
100 St. Paul Pref....c. 66¾	1500 do.... 17⅞
400 Pacific Mail.... 16½	600 do.... 18
200 do.....c. 16¼	700 do.....b3. 18
400 do.... 16¼	800 do.....s3. 17⅞
100 do.... 16½	800 do.....b3. 18
300 do.... 16¼	300 do.... 18⅛
800 do.... 16⅛	300 do.... 18¼
600 do.... 16⅛	400 do.... 18⅛
100 do.....c. 16⅛	500 do.... 18
300 do.... 16⅛	500 do.... 17⅞
400 do.... 16⅛	100 Mich. Cen....s3. 60¼
700 do.... 17	100 Ill. Central.... 98
3300 do.... 17¼	50 Tol. & Wabash.... 3⅜
300 do.... 17⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.... 17¾
1100 do.....s3. 17	500 do.... 18
200 do.... 17	400 do.... 18
300 do.....s3. 16⅞	100 do.....c. 18
400 do.... 16⅞	100 do.....s3. 17⅞
100 St.L. & Kan.C.s3. 6	100 do.....b60. 18

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.... 118¾	$17,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.... 118½
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... 119¼	90,000 do....b.c. 118¼
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 121½	10,000 do....b3. 118⅜
500 do.... 121⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.... 118⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, '77.... 102	1900 Pacific Mail.b.c. 16⅞
65,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	1600 do.... 16¾
6,000 Va. 6s, consol. X mat. coup.... 69	100 do.... 16¾
2,000 C., B. & Q. 8s. 114½	700 do.....s3. 16¾
1,000 C., R.I. & P. 7s. 110	100 do.... 16⅞
5,000 Al. & S. 2d. b.c. 107½	300 do.... 16¾
2,000 M.&S.P.73-10. 98	100 do.... 16⅞
3,000 M.&S.P.C.S.F. 88⅛	200 do.....b3. 17
4,000 N.J.Cen.C.b.c. 109	1700 do.... 16⅞
1,000 D., M.&Tol.1st. 101½	700 do.... 17
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 106½	2200 do.... 17⅛
9,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83. 105½	1000 do.... 17¼
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s, 8. bs. 102½	1700 do.... 17⅜
2,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 99½	800 do.... 17⅜
3,000 C. Pac. G. bds. 107⅜	100 do.... 17⅝
1,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 105¾	200 do.... 17⅝
10,000 U. Pac. 7s, L.G. 100	200 do.... 17⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91⅝	900 do.....s3. 17⅝
1,000 P.R. of Mo. 1st. 92½	2300 do.... 17¾
8,000 W.U.T.C.1900. 103	500 do.... 17⅝
4,000 L. & N. c., '98. 93	600 do.....s3. 17½
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. 109¾	400 do.....b3. 17⅝
5 Am. Exch. Bank. 115	1800 do.... 17⅝
66 Bank S. of N. Y.... 45	200 do.... 17½
200 Phœnix Bank.... 94	200 Illinois Central.... 98
20 Metropol. Bank.... 127	85 do.....b.c. 98½
11 Park Bank....b3. 123	400 Erie Railway.b.c. 18
12 Fourth Nat. B'k. 94	1100 do.... 17⅞
40 Del. & H. Canal.... 115¼	300 do.... 17¾
73 do.... 115	500 do.... 17⅝
100 Quicksilver M.Co. 17¼	300 do.... 17½
100 At. & P. T. b.c. s3. 18	1500 do.... 17½
15 Am. Express..b.c. 61	1600 do.... 17⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 113¼	100 do.....s3. 17½
33 do.... 113½	300 do.... 17⅝
600 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 60½	300 do.... 17⅝
1420 do.... 60⅜	900 do.....b3. 17⅝
200 do.... 60¼	1000 do.....s3. 17⅝
200 do.... 60⅜	1800 do.... 17½
700 do.....b3. 60½	10 do.....b3. 17¾
700 do.....s3. 60⅛	100 do.... 17¾
300 Mich. Cen....b.c. 60¼	700 do.... 18
200 do.....s5. 60⅛	100 do.... 17⅞
200 do.... 60½	200 do.... 17¾
100 W. Un. Tel. b.c. c. 66⅞	200 do.....s3. 17⅝
700 do.... 66⅞	700 do.... 17¾
2000 do.... 66¾	300 do.....s3. 17¾
100 do.....s3. 66⅝	400 Un. Pacific...b.c. 65
700 do.....b3. 66¾	200 do.... 65¼
500 do.... 66⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. b.c. 42¼
1100 do.... 66⅝	100 Chic. & R. I. b.c. 105¼
100 do.... 66¾	50 Cen. R. of N. J.... 102¼
2000 do.....c. 66¾	50 do.....b.c. 102¼
100 do.... 66⅝	100 do.... 103
100 do.... 66⅝	50 do.... 103
2700 do.....c. 66⅝	46 do.....opg. 103
1900 do.... 66⅝	100 do.... 102¾
400 do.... 66⅝	100 do.....s15. 102½
400 do.... 66½	100 Mo., K. & T....b.c. 13½
25 do.... 66⅜	300 C., M. & St.P...b.c. 41
700 do.... 66⅝	100 do.....b3. 41
1000 do.... 66⅝	200 do.... 40⅞
100 do.... 66½	400 do.... 41
3300 do.....b3. 66⅝	100 do.....b3. 41
500 do.....s3. 66½	100 do.... 41⅛
5600 do.... 66⅜	100 C., M. & St. Paul Pref....b.c. s15. 66½
1300 do.... 66⅜	400 do.... 66⅛
400 do.... 66¼	200 do.....s3. 66⅜
1100 do.... 66⅛	200 do.... 66⅜
100 do.....s3. 66	100 do.... 66⅝
100 do.... 66	50 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 102½
	10 do.....b.c. 102¾
	600 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 17½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Reg. 6s, '81.... 121½	700 Lake Shore.... 60½
10,000 do.... 121⅝	1600 do.... 60⅝
1,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 70	1300 do.... 60¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 43⅝	1000 do.....b3. 60⅛
10,000 Union Pac. 1st. 105¾	500 do.... 60¼
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91⅝	1400 do.... 60
1,000 M.&St P.C.S.F. 88	500 do.... 60
300 Pacific Mail....b3. 17⅝	100 do.....s3. 60
1000 do.... 17⅝	100 do.... 60
100 do.....s3. 17½	500 do.... 60
500 do.... 17½	500 do.....s3. 59⅞
200 do.....s3. 17½	1500 do.... 59⅞
500 Western Union.... 66	1900 do.....s3. 59¾
900 do.....s3. 66	700 do.... 59⅞
500 do.... 66⅛	500 do.... 59⅞
700 do.... 66	1200 do.....b60. 59⅞
2900 do.... 66	300 do.... 59⅝
900 do.... 66	600 do.... 59¾
3000 do.....s3. 65⅞	200 Union Pacific.... 65
100 do.....s10. 65⅞	10 do.... 65
200 do.....b3. 65⅞	25 do.... 63¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 113	108 St. Paul.... 41⅛
200 Erie Railway....b3. 17¾	103 St. Paul Pref....c. 66½
200 do.... 17⅝	150 do.... 66½
1000 do.....s10. 17⅝	300 do.... 66
100 do.... 17¾	200 do.... 65⅞
100 do.....b3. 17¾	50 Del., Lack. & W. 116
100 Mich. Cen....s3. 60½	100 Tol. & Wab....s3. 3
300 do.... 60	100 Ohio & Miss.... 17¾
	100 do.... 17¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s R. '81. 121½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.... 123
10,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.....b.c. 122⅜	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 117¾
30,000 do.... 122⅜	10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81. 118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.... 118¼	10,000 do.... 118½
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... 121⅝	56,000 U. S. 5s, C., '81. 118⅜
	10,000 do.....b3. 118⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, L. B.. 104¼	100 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 59⅞
2,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69¾	200 do.... 59¾
9,000 B., C.R.&M. 1st. 48	2100 do.... 59⅞
4,000 Mil. & St. P.C., S. F.....b.c. 88⅛	100 do.... 59⅞
4,000 North Mo. 1st. 95½	1500 do.....c. 59⅞
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 120	200 do.... 60
3,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 107⅛	500 do.....s3. 59⅞
2,000 Del.&H., R. '91. 111	300 do.... 59⅞
100 Producers' Con. L. & Pet. Co. b.c. 111¼	1900 do.....b3. 59¾
100 Quicksilver Pf.b.c 22¾	100 do.... 59¾
2800 West. Union. c. 66	800 do.... 59⅞
100 do.....c. 66	400 Erie....b.c.b3. 17¾
300 do.... 66	1000 do.... 17¾
1000 do.... 66⅛	100 Ill. Central.... 98¼
300 do.... 66	100 Chic. & N.W. b.c.c. 42¼
100 do.....s5. 66	100 do.... 42⅛
900 do.... 66⅛	400 do.....s3. 42
400 do.... 66	100 do.... 42
1200 do.....s3. 66	100 do.... 41⅞
100 do.... 65⅞	200 C. & N. W. Pf....b.c. 62½
10 American Ex.... 61	25 C.R. of N.J. b.c. opg. 103
14 U. S. Express.b.c. 72⅝	120 do.... 103
100 Pac. Mail..b.c.b3. 17½	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 41
1000 do.... 17⅜	200 do.... 40¾
800 do.... 17⅜	400 do.... 40⅝
300 do.....b3. 17½	200 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 66
100 do.... 17½	100 do.....s3. 65⅞
100 do.....s3. 17⅜	100 do.....s3. 66
100 do.....s3. 17¼	400 do.... 65¾
200 do.... 17¼	100 P.Ft.W.&C.gd.b.c. 102¾
200 do.... 17⅛	28 do.... 103
200 do.... 17¼	100 Del., L. & W....b.c. 116
100 N. Y. C. & H.R. b.c. 113	200 do.....s3. 116
20 do.... 113¼	100 do.... 115½
200 Mich. Cen....b.c. 60¼	400 Ohio & Miss....b.c. 17⅝
100 do.... 60⅛	100 Mo., Kan. & T....b.c. 12¾
300 do.... 60	600 do.... 12½
100 H.&St.Jo...b.c.s3. 16¼	50 Mor. & Es..b.c.s3. 105¾
100 H.&St.Jo. Pf...b.c. 24	
50 Alb. & Susq...b.c. 106	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$14,000 U. P. L. G.... 100	1400 Pacific Mail.b3. 17½
3,000 Erie 3d.... 103	700 do.... 17½
16 Fourth Nat. B'k. 94	400 do.... 17⅝
100 Quicksilver.... 18	100 do.....s3. 17⅝
200 West. Union...s3. 66	1000 do.... 17⅝
100 do.... 66	200 do.... 17¾
1400 do.....b3. 66	500 do.... 17⅞
100 do.... 65⅞	400 do.... 17⅞
300 do.....b3. 65⅞	300 do.... 17⅞
200 do.... 65⅞	100 do.....b3. 17⅞
100 do.... 65⅞	700 Erie Railway.... 17¾
200 do.....b3. 65⅝	200 do.....b3. 17⅞
200 do.... 65⅞	300 Harlem.... 138¼
300 do.... 65⅞	100 Mich. Central.... 60
10 do.... 65⅞	100 Lake Shore....s5. 59⅝
300 do.... 66	2100 do.... 59¾
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 86	700 do.....b4. 59¾
20 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 113	100 do.... 59⅞
100 do.... 112⅞	100 Ill. Central....s3 98½
200 Ohio and Miss.... 17¾	200 North-western.... 41⅝
200 H. &St.Jo. Pf...s3. 24¼	100 do.... 41¾
100 Kan. & Texas.... 11¾	100 St. Paul....s3. 40¾
100 do.... 11¾	100 do.....b3. 40⅝
300 do.... 11¾	50 St. Paul Pref.... 65⅜

MONDAY, April 10—P. M.

There was some show of activity on the Stock Exchange to-day, the transactions amounting to 176,000 shares, an aggregate which appears quite respectable when compared with the business of any day last week. Of these sales 54,000 were in Western Union, 39,000 in Pacific Mail, 35,000 in Lake Shore, and 28,000 in Erie. The market was of the kind known as a "ragged" one, prices fluctuating frequently, with a general downward tendency. Western Union declined from 67¼ to 65¾, with a recovery of only ⅛ ℣ cent. in the closing dealings. The stock was offered freely on reports, said to emanate from official quarters, that the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company were about to make still further reductions in telegraphic rates, and that there was no immediate prospect of a cessation of hostilities between the rival companies. Lake Shore declined from 60⅝ to 59⅝, with closing transactions at a recovery of ¼ ℣ cent. Erie, after advancing to 18¼, sold down to 17½, and closed at 17⅞. St. Paul common declined from 41¼ to 40½, and the preferred from 66¾ to 65¾, and North-western Common from 42¼ to 41⅝, the preferred being steady at 62½. Delaware and Hudson Canal sold at 115¼, against 117 last Friday, on reports in regard to a probable reduction in the dividend compelled by a falling off in business. Pacific Mail formed a single exception to the general market, advancing, after an early decline of ¼ ℣ cent. from 16⅛ to 17⅞, and closing strong at that price. Union Pacific advanced to 65, and afterward lost the improvement. Missouri, Kansas and Texas made the greatest decline of the day on comparatively small sales, the weakness of the stock being due to the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the Osage Land case. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 116 to 115½, but the other investment shares were firm.

The week opened without change in money and notwithstanding the heavy loss in the legal tender average of the banks last week there were free offerings of capital at 3@4 ℣ cent. early in the day. During the afternoon there was a slight increase in the demand, but the highest rate paid for call loans was 5 ℣ cent., which was current at the close. Prime mercantile paper sold at 5@6 ℣ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $800,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities firm for consols and United States bonds. The changes, however, as compared with Saturday were slight. Erie sold as low as 15¾, and closed at 16⅛@16¼, against 17⅜ on Saturday. The Bank of England made a gain of £72,000 sterling on balance. Three months' discounts are exceedingly easy, the rate being down to 2¼ ℣ cent. Consols closed at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94¾@94⅞ for the account; old 1865s at 106½, 1867s at 109¼, 10-40s at 106⅜, and new 5s at 106⅝@106¾. The sterling exchange market was quiet, the amount of bills offering being small and the demand equally light. Actual business was at $4 86½@$4 86¾ for bankers' 60 days' bills, and at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand. Gold opened firm, and advanced from 113 to 113¼, but a reaction to the former quotation followed, the market closing tame at 113. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 4 ℣ cent. for carrying, with transactions flat, in a few instances, late in the day. The receipts of gold coin here from San Francisco during the month of March reached $3,750,000.

Government bonds were quiet and steady in tone, railroad mortgages having been firm and generally a trifle higher than on Saturday. In State bonds the dealings were small, but there were some large transactions in District of Columbia 3.65s at 70. Bank shares were fairly active, and State of New-York advanced 2 ℣ cent., selling at 45.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1876.

Gold receipts	$638,730 00
Gold payments	181,921 09
Gold balance	46,235,688 62
Currency receipts	865,491 44
Currency payments	495,333 13
Currency balance	35,888,002 39
Customs	554,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 10.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	113¼	113
United States 5s, 1881, coup	118⅝	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	121½	121½
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	113¼	112⅞
Rock Island	105¾	105¼
Pacific Mail	16½	17⅞
Milwaukee & St. Paul	41½	40⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	66⅝	66
Lake Shore	60⅜	59⅞
Chicago & North-western	42¼	41⅝
Chicago & North-western Pref	62⅝	62½
Western Union	67⅛	65⅞
Union Pacific	63⅜	64
Toledo & Wabash	3⅛	3
Del., Lack. & Western	116¼	115¾
New-Jersey Central	102¾	103
Panama	128	128
Erie	18⅛	17⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅞	17¾
C., C. & Ind. Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	139½	138¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph	16¼	16¼
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref	24⅛	24¼
Michigan Central	60⅜	60
Illinois Central	98	98¼
Missouri Pacific	14¼	14⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	113¼	112⅞	453
Harlem	138¼	138¼	200
Erie	18¼	17½	28,300
Lake Shore	60⅝	59⅝	35,450
Wabash	3	3	250
North-western	42¼	41⅝	1,600
North-western Pref	62½	62½	200
Rock Island	105¼	105¼	100
Fort Wayne	102¾	102¾	178
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41¼	40½	2,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf	66¾	65¾	2,900
Del., Lack. and Western	116	115½	650
New-Jersey Central	103	103	591
Michigan Central	60½	60⅛	1,900
Illinois Central	98½	98	585
Union Pacific	65¼	63⅞	925
Del. and Hudson Canal	115¼	115¼	173
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16¼	16¼	100
Han. and St. Joseph Pf	24¼	24	300
Ohio and Mississippi	18	17⅝	2,500
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14⅛	400
Western Union	67¼	65¾	54,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	18	18	100
Pacific Mail	17⅞	16¼	39,200
Quicksilver	18	17½	100
Quicksilver Pref	22¾	22¾	100
Kansas and Texas	13¾	11¼	1,500
St. L., K. C. and Northern	6	6	100
Total sales			176,055

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126½	126¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	122⅜	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅞	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	118⅛	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅜	121½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	123	123½
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅝	117¾
United States 10-40s, coupon	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5s, 1881, registered	118	118¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118⅜	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $33,000 for interest and $17,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$27,981,000
Gold balances	808,449
Currency balances	917,784

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$69,070,660
Currency balances	2,637,360
Gold exchanges	7,633,284
Gold balances	1,163,213

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83.... 34	Han.&St.Jo., due '87. 103
Alabama 5s, '86.... 35	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan. 104½
Alabama 8s, '86.... 34	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan. 104½
Alabama 8s, '88.... 34	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 17
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 35	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 60¼
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S. is 10½	N.C.N.C.R., A.&O. 60¼
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 10	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 45
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N.C.N.C.R.c.off, A.&O. 45
A. 7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv 10	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 11
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 10	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 9
Connecticut 6s.... 107	N. C. n. bs, J. & J.... 9
Georgia 6s.... 95	N. C. n. bs., A. & O. 8½
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 104	Ohio 6s, '81.... 105
Ga. 7s, indorsed.... 102	Ohio 6s, '86.... 110
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds.. 104½	Rhode Island 6s.... 109
Indiana 5s.... 103	S. C. 6s.... 35½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 103	S. C. 6s, J. & J.... 35
Illinois coup. 6s, '79. 103	S. C. 6s, A. & O.... 35
Illinois War Loan.... 103	S. C. Fund. Act, '66. 35
Kentucky 6s.... 103	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J. 37
Louisiana 6s.... 45	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O. 37
La. 6s, new bonds.... 45	S. C. 7s of 1888.... 37
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 45	S. C. non-fund. bs.... 4
La. 7s, Penitentiary, 45	Tennessee 6s, old.... 43⅜
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 45	Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 40¾
Michigan 6s, '83.... 105	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.. 40¾
Michigan 7s, '90.... 110	Va. 6s, old.... 34½
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 101½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 34
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 102	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 34
L.B., due '82 to '90 inc. 104	Va. 6s, Cons. bs.... 75
Fund Bs., due '94-5.. 104	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 69
Asy. or Univ., due '92. 103½	Va. 6s, Cons., 2d ser. 40
Han. & St.J., due '76. 101¾	Va. 6s, deferred bs.. 8⅞
Han.&St.Jo., due '86. 103	

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds. 115½	Cleve. & Tol., S. F... 107
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. 107¼	Cleve. & Tol. N. B.. 103
Boston, H. & Erie 1st. 22½	C., P. & A. old bs.... 105
B., H. & E. Guarant'd. 25½	D., M. & Tol. bs.... 101½
B., C. R.&M. 1st 7s, g. 47½	B. & Erie new bs.... 104½
Chic. & Alton 1st.... 116½	Lake Shore Div. bs.. 102½
Joliet & Chicago 1st. 105	L. S. C. C. 1st.... 107
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 102	L. S. C. C. 2d.... 100
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st. 114	M. C. C. 7s, 1902.... 106
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s. 110¼	M. C. 1st, 8s, '82, S.F. 110
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s. 109¾	New-Jersey S. 1st, 7s. 24½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n. 113	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.... 105¼
L. & W. B. Con., g.. 95¼	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 102
Am. Dock & I. Bds.. 101½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R. 120
M.&St.P. 1st 8s, P. D. 115	Har. 1st, 7s, C.... 120
M.&StP. 2d, 73-10 PD. 97½	Har. 1st, 7s, R.... 120
M.&St.P. 1st, L.&M.D. [illegible]	North Mo. 1st.... 95½
M. & St. P. 1st, I.&D. [illegible]	O. & M. C. S. Fd.... 99½
M. & St.P. 1st, C. & M. 97½	O. & M. Con.... 98¾
M. & St. P. Cons. S.F. 88	Cen. Pac. G. bs.... 107½
C. & N. W. S. Fund. [illegible]	West. Pac. bs.... 99¾
C. & N. W. Int. b'ds. [illegible]	Union Pac. 1st bs.... 105¼
C. & N. W. Con. b'ds. 103¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 100
C. & N. W., 1st.... 103¾	Union Pac. S. F.... 91½
C. & N. W. Coup. G. B. 92½	So. Pac. R. bs. of Mo. 67½
C. & N. W. Reg'd G. B. 92⅝	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.. 92½
Chicago & Mil. 1st.. 100⅛	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 78
C.C.C.&I., 1st, 7's S.F. 111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 117
C.C.C.&I., Con. b'ds. 100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 110
Morris & Essex, 1st. 119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 102
Morris & Essex, 2d.. 110	Clev. & Pitts. 4th S.F. 103½
M. & E., 7's, 1871... 105½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 49
Erie 1st, extended.. 110	Alton & T. H. 1st.. 108
Erie 2d, 7's, '83.... 102½	Alton & T. H. 2d pre. 91½
Erie 4th, 7's, '80.... 100	Alton & T. H. 2d inc. 73
Long Dock Bonds.... 106½	Tol., P. & W. 1st, E.D. 83
B., N. Y., & E. 1st, '77. 90	Tol., P. & W. 1st, W.D. 80
B., N. Y., & E., L. B... 90	Tol. & W. Cons. conv. 40
H. & St. Jo. 8's, con.. 75½	Han. & Naples 1st.. 35
Mich. So., 7 ℣ cent., 2d. 104	W. Un. bs., 1900, coup. 102¾
M.S.&N.I.S.F., 7 ℣ c. 109¾	Wes. Un. bs., 1900, reg. 100½

And the following for City Bank shares:

America.... 150	Importers & Traders. 193
American Exchange.. 114	Market.... 114
Butchers & Drovers.. 136	Merchants'.... 116
Central National.... 101	Nassau.... 103½
City.... 301	North America.... 94
Commerce.... 115	Park.... 123
Corn Exchange.... 130	Phenix.... 94
Eleventh Ward.... 200	Republic.... 75
Fourth National.... 93	State of New-York.. 45

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	104	....
City 6s, new	108⅛	108¼
United Companies of New-Jersey	137½	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	57⅛	57¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	47⅞	48
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad	36⅝	37
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* furnishes the following table of railroad earnings for the month and quarter ending March 31:

GROSS EARNINGS IN MARCH.

	1876.	1875
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.*	$180,000	$104,052
Burlington, Cedar R. & Min	105,843	97,218
Canada Southern	165,431	83,060
Cairo and St. Louis*	15,392	11,318
Central Pacific	1,133,000	1,136,263
Chicago and Alton	353,719	363,627
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	567,388	502,765
Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chic	30,051	30,274
Denver and Rio Grande.*	21,766	18,686
Hannibal and St. Joseph	163,575	138,779
Illinois Central	605,494	595,519
Indianap., Bloom and West	103,513	104,750
International & Gt. Northern	97,531	105,599
Kansas Pacific	220,097	255,474
Michigan Central	583,136	611,211
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	245,814	233,095
Ohio and Mississippi	314,382	309,908
St. L., Alt. & T.H. (branches)	42,272	49,358
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South	295,000	295,910
St. L., K. City and Northern	274,358	243,991
St. Louis and South-eastern*	61,028	63,806
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw	102,737	72,805
Total	$5,681,527	$5,407,468

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 31.

	1876.	1875.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	$430,417	$251,121
Burlington, Ced. Rap. & Minn	299,469	262,484
Canada Southern	430,333	212,049
Cairo & St. Louis*	56,055	40,692
Central Pacific	3,094,000	3,006,360
Chicago & Alton	1,006,666	1,011,774
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,612,388	1,292,139
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	98,929	91,474
Denver & Rio Grande*	84,956	62,710
Hannibal & St. Joseph	463,727	349,597
Illinois Central	1,802,067	1,668,231
Ind., Bloomington & Western	379,548	318,116
International & Great North'n	357,537	346,762
Kansas Pacific	633,645	627,332
Michigan Central	1,650,372	1,553,736
Mo., Kansas & Texas	756,996	628,009
Ohio & Mississippi	923,216	800,880
St. L., Alton & T. H. (branches)	120,273	162,286
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	934,306	808,611
St. Louis, Kan. City & Northern	803,336	648,234
St. Louis & South-eastern*	225,518	228,429
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	314,185	206,051
Total	$16,477,439	$14,576,987

* Three weeks only of March in each year.
† This road operated 711 miles in March, 1876, against 507 miles last year.

The following companies have recently reported their earnings for February:

GROSS EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY.

	1876.	1875.
Chicago and North-western	$854,626	$671,784
Chicago, Rock Island and Pac.	544,705	502,229
Chicago, Burlington, and Q.	945,623	764,163
Cleveland, Mt. Vernon, and D.	27,236	25,738
Houston and Texas Central	259,965	212,634
Mobile and Ohio	177,992	156,174
Nashville, Chat., and St. Louis	161,823	139,911
Paducah and Memphis	21,331	14,941
Philadelphia and Erie	226,916	183,249
Rome, Watertown, and Ogd'g.	75,957	58,832
St. Paul and Sioux City	41,749	19,298
Sioux City and St. Paul	25,323	8,764
Total	$3,363,246	$2,757,717

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MARCH 1.

	1876.	1875.
Chicago and North-western	$1,663,469	$1,497,253
Chi., Rock Island and Pacific	1,034,343	1,064,489
Chi., Burlington and Quincy	1,758,585	1,625,108
Clev., Mt. Ver. and Delaware	54,983	51,261
Houston and Texas Central	564,648	434,891
Mobile and Ohio	407,226	352,903
Nash., Chattanooga and St. L.	335,298	289,091
Paducah and Memphis	42,833	30,183
Philadelphia and Erie	458,109	378,855
Rome, Watertown and Ogden	156,685	126,336
St. Paul and Sioux City	83,220	42,423
Sioux City and St. Paul	53,038	19,518
Total	$6,612,347	$5,912,311

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC AND FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Having made extensive additions to our facilities, reaching many important cities and towns not hitherto reached by our lines, including the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and having placed our entire system of lines and offices in excellent working order, and otherwise greatly improved the promptness and efficiency of our service, we have recently been enabled to reduce our rates between the principal cities of the country from Boston to San Francisco.

The public appreciation of this action has thus far resulted in increasing the patronage and revenue of the companies. Desiring a still further recognition of our ability to render efficient service, we have to announce that, on and after TUESDAY, April 11, 1876, we will transmit, between the principal cities and towns east of St. Louis and Chicago inclusive, twenty words for one-half the price of a ten-word day message; the transmission to be at night, and the delivery through Post Office on the following morning; all messages arriving at destination after 8 o'clock A. M. to be delivered by messenger, as heretofore.

This will afford the business community as low a rate, within any ordinary limit of words, as is accorded to the Press, and it is hoped that this will meet such a response as will enable the companies to make such further reductions as cannot fail to satisfy the public demand for cheap telegraphic facilities.

THOMAS T. ECKERT, President.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 10, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	9	Lead, pigs	920
Beans, bbls	134	Leather, sides	10,514
Beeswax, pkg	1	Oil Cake, pks	1,018
Cotton, bales	2,652	Peanuts, bags	1,011
Copper, bbls	24	Pork, pks	49
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Beef, pks	321
Eggs, bbls	2,723	Lard, tcs	1,745
Flour, bbls	17,827	Cut Meats, pks	828
Wheat, bushel	44,000	Butter, pks	2,276
Corn, bushel	9,325	Cheese, pks	1,913
Oats, bushel	35,900	Resin, bbls	89
Barley, bushel	2,500	Spts. Turp., bbls	54
Malt, bushel	7,690	Tar, bbls	134
Rye, bushel	2,400	Starch, pks	900
Peas, bushel	20,628	Skins, bales	5
Corn Meal, bags	616	Stearine, pks	105
Oat Meal, bbls	100	Tallow, pks	353
Flax Seed, bags	164	Tallow Oil, bbls	100
Grass Seed, bags	455	Tea, pks	8
Grease, pks	202	Tobacco, hhds	570
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, pks	1,683
Hides, No	79	Whisky, bbls	561
Hides, bdls	199	Wool, bales	165

COFFEE—Trade in invoices has been very limited, the restricted offerings and firm views of holders checking operations....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17¾c.@18c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., good, ℣ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@18½c.; do., job lots, ordinary to choice, 16½c.@20c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18⅛c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@17½c.; Macassar, 18½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 17½c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℣ ℔.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with prices quoted 1-16c. ℣ ℔. lower....Ordinary quoted at 9¾c.; Low Middling at 12½c.@12¾c.; Middling at 13 5-16c.@13½c. ℣ ℔....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 571 bales, (of which 257 bales were on Saturday evening,) including— bales for export and 571 bales to spinners. ...Trade for forward delivery has been fairly active, but at reduced figures, under less favorable Liverpool advices....Sales have been reported since our last of 27,500 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 21,600 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales on the calls on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 5-32c.@13 3-16c.; May, 13 11-32c.@13⅜c.; June, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; July, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; August, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; September, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; October, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; November, 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; December, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c. ℣ ℔., showing a decline of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℣ ℔., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,652 bales, and at the shipping ports were 10,590 bales, against 15,830 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 16,909 bales, against 24,552 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,831,482 bales, against 3,238,327 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports 13,918 bales; to the Continent, 8,300 bales; stock in New-York, 184,949 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 690,087 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	[illegible]	12	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	12½	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid	13	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13½	13½
Good Middling	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Strict Good Mid	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 7-16	14 7-16
Middling Fair	14 9-16	14 11-16	14 13-16	14 13-16
Fair	15 7-16	15 9-16	15 11-16	15 11-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅞	Low Middling	11½
Strict Good Ordinary	11	Middling	12⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in all kinds of Flour has been on a very limited scale, having been confined, for the most part, to dealings in job lots to meet urgent wants at drooping rates. Holders have been more eager to place supplies, particularly of other than desirable lines of shipping stock, and favorite brands of trade and family Extras....Very little inquiry has been noted for State and Western Flour, with values quoted weaker and somewhat irregular. The home trade call has been unusually limited, and the export demand light, with bids on the latter account ruling 10c.@15c. per bbl. under asking figures for suitable qualities....Sales have been reported since our last of 11,350 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 50@$6, chiefly unsound Extras at $4 75@$6 55; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 75, mainly at $3 40@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 25@$4 75, chiefly at $4 40@$4 50 for fair to good and $4 70 for very choice; inferior to choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; choice to fancy do., $5 25@$5 65, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 70@$6 for the West Indies, and $5 10@$5 25 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 20; round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25 for small lots and lines; very poor to fancy Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7 35, chiefly at $6 25@$6 85 for trade brands, and $5 15@$5 50 for shipping brands; Minnesota patent Extras, fair to very fancy, at $7 25@$8 75, mostly at $7 65@$8 35; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 20@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 20@$7 15, chiefly at $5 50@$6 25; Western White do. Extra, $5 60@$8 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 40@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 40@$7 ℣ bbl. Included in the sales have been 3,750 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills Extra and low grade Winter Wheat Extras, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in limited request, and tending downward, under more urgent offerings, especially of the less desirable qualities....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,130 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour has been in quite moderate supply, and held firmly, particularly in view of the sharp rise in the price of Rye. The demand, however, has been moderate, and mostly for favorite brands of Superfine....We quote at from $4 15@$4 65 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 85@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine. Sales, 290 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 95@$5 20 for good to very choice Superfine....A very moderate trade has been noted in Corn-meal, prices of which have been quoted firm, checking operations....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3@$3 25 for Yellow Jersey, $2 90@$3 25 for Pennsylvania, and $3 50 bid for Brandywine, delivered, with $3 60 asked....Sales have been reported equal to 600 bbls., in lots, within our range, mostly Yellow Western....Corn-meal, in bags, has been in moderate demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 12½@$1 45 for ordinary to very choice, ℣ 100 ℔.

FRUIT—Layer Raisins in good demand and quoted at $2 50@$2 60. Other kinds as before.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opens this week even more discouragingly than it closed last week. The low range of ocean freights seemed to afford no relief to the depression, which the cable advices of the day tended to increase, rendering holders more eager to realize, and leading in the instance of Spring to further concessions of 1c.@2c. ℣ bushel. The export call was only moderately active at the reduced figures, during the day, but was rather more confident toward the close. Millers have been purchasing sparingly. Winter Wheat has been in limited demand at easier and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 146,500 bushels, including prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 35; fair No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, at $1 33; prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., Fall inspection, at $1 25½@$1 26, in store, and $1 28 delivered from store; fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, at $1 23; very good No. 2 Northwest do., in store, on private terms, quoted at $1 23½ bid; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, fresh receipts, at $1 11@$1 12, nearly all at $1 12; ungraded Spring, car lots, at $1 10@$1 15 for poor to about fair, and $1 25 for choice; about prime White Michigan at $1 45; fair Red Western, afloat, at $1 20 ℣ bushel....A fair business has been transacted in Corn, for early delivery, chiefly in Kansas Mixed, and old Mixed Western (in store or delivered from store) at a further slight improvement in prices. Very little Western Corn of fresh receipt offering, and extreme rates claimed, checking dealings in this description. The export inquiry was comparatively moderate, partly for South America....Sales have been reported since our last of 57,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 72c. (nominally) for Mixed Western, New-York inspection, afloat; 70c.@72c. for ungraded Mixed Western, chiefly Kansas product, at 70c., in store, or 71¾c. delivered; 70c. bid and 72c. asked for steamer Mixed do., New-York inspection; 70c. for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, afloat; 72c.@73c., for Yellow Southern; 70c.@72c. for old Mixed Western, good to prime, in store and afloat, mainly at 71c. for prime and 72c. for choice, in store; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Jersey; 72c. for Yellow Pennsylvania, and 73c. for White Southern, afloat; 58c. for damaged Mixed Western....And for forward delivery, the trade has been very light, the firmness of sellers checking operations....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 66c. bid, and 66½c. asked; do., May, seller's option, 65c. asked, and 64½c. bid....Sales have been reported of only a small lot of New-York Mixed Western, seller April, at 66½c.; and 2,500 bushels do., same month, (seller "double,") at 66c. ℣ bushel....Rye higher and wanted for home use and export. Sales 10,000 bushels prime State, to arrive, at 97½c., and 2,400 bushels do. do. on private terms. Prime Canada, in bond, to arrive quoted at 91c. bid, and up to 95c. asked....Barley has been offered freely at about late figures, without leading to much activity. Sales have been made of 9,800 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1; and 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay, reported on private terms....Barley Malt quiet at irregular prices. Sales reported of 5,000 bushels Jefferson County two-rowed at 97c., short time....Canada Peas held above the views of buyers, and without important movement....Oats have been quoted about steady, on a moderately active business for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 37,500 bushels, including New-York No. 1 at 48c.; New-York No. 2 at 46½c.@46½c., nearly all at 46½c.; Rejected at 43c.; fair No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at 46½c., (11,700 bushels;) Mixed Western, odd lots, at 45c.@48c.; White Western, poor to prime, at 47c.@51½c.; Mixed State at 46c.@48c., chiefly good, in store, (8,000 bushels,) at 47c., and White State, poor to very choice, car lots, at 47c.@53c. ℣ bushel....Feed has been in fair demand within the range of from $17@$22 50 as extremes, the latter for choice Rye Feed ℣ ton. Sales included car-loads of 40 to 60 ℔. at $18 ℣ ton....Bale Hay has been offered less freely, (the arrivals having been checked by the recent unfavorable weather and the condition of the country roads,) and has been in good request at a shade stronger prices. The receipts of Hay have been on a restricted scale for the season....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 15 ℣ 100 ℔. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c....Sales of shipping Hay embraced 200 bales for Havana, 100 bales for Virginia, and 75 bales for Galveston. Several charters for Hay have been recently made from ports in Maine to Charleston and Savannah at $6@$6 50 ℣ ton, the vessels securing promptly return cargoes of Lumber at the current figures....Straw quiet at late quotations....Clover-seed has been inactive, with State, from dock and afloat, sold, in lots, at 16⅛c.@16⅜c.; strictly prime to choice quoted from store at 16⅜c.@17c.; good to strictly choice Pennsylvania at 16c.@16½c. ℣ ℔....Other seeds dull as previously reported. Of Calcutta Linseed, further sales reported of 6,000 bags at $1 80, gold, four months' credit....The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 3,393,074 bushels Wheat, 232,140 bushels Corn, 68,429 bushels Rye, 200,381 bushels Barley, 436,942 bushels Malt, 706,282 bushels Oats, and 2,786 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,040,034 bushels, as against 5,426,357 bushels last Monday, and 4,652,465 bushels April 12, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at This Port.

	1876. April 10. Bushels.	1876. April 3. Bushels.	1875. April 12. Bushels.
Wheat	3,393,074	3,656,710	1,455,462
Corn	232,140	298,477	2,145,164
Oats	706,282	710,910	741,792
Barley	200,381	274,515	68,838
Rye	68,429	68,429	27,581
Peas	2,786	3,300	778
Malt	436,942	419,016	211,900
Grand Total	5,040,034	5,426,357	4,652,465

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Dull; quotations nominally as before.

HEMP—Very quiet, with prices quoted nominally unaltered.

MILK—Sales of Milk were made at the depots to-day at $1 50@$1 75 ℣ 40-quart can. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply for the month of April, is 3½c.@4c. ℣ quart.

MOLASSES—Refiners have been recently buying desirable invoices of new crop foreign with freedom, at steady rates. Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test....Jobbing trade fair at former rates....Of New-Orleans, 95 bbls. reported sold at 45c.@60c....Syrups have been fairly active within the range of 38c.@60c. for Sugar; 32c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been in moderate request within the range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been offered with reserve, and extreme rates have been claimed by holders, checking transactions, though a fair inquiry has been noted for supplies. We quote within the range of $1 80@$1 90 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 37½ for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 for No. 1; $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ℣ 280 ℔. Sales reported of 450 bbls. medium to fine at $2 25@$5 ℣ 280 ℔....Tar has been in more request at former rates, ranging from $2 12½@$2 37½ ℣ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls. Wilmington, to arrive, at $2 25 ℣ bbl....City Pitch at $1 90@$2 ℣ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been dull and heavy, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 39c. ℣ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A very quiet market has been noted for all kinds....Crude dull and weak; quoted for early delivery at 8½c., in bulk, and 11⅜c.@11½c., in shipping order....Refined in light demand, and quoted at the close for early delivery at 14⅝c.@14⅞c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Sales reported of 4,000 bbls., on private terms....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14¼c.@14⅜c.; sales reported of 1,500 bbls. at 14¼c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14⅜c.@14½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very dull for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers....Sales have been reported of only small lots of Western Mess, in lots, at $23....And for forward delivery Western Mess has been in very slack demand, with May option quoted at $22 85@$22 90; June, $23@$23 05; July, $23 10@$23 15; and August at $23 30, without transactions....Of Prime Mess further sales of 575 bbls. Western for export, mainly at $21 50, all for the English markets. ....Of Extra Prime, 100 bbls. sold at $18 50, quoted at $18 50@$19....Dressed Hogs in rather better demand; City quoted at 10½c.@10¾c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at about previous rates. Sales reported of 35,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13½ and 11 ℔. averages, at 12¼c.@13c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c.; 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 20 to 25 ℔., at 12½c.; 30 bxs. Backs at 13c.; 18 bxs. dry-salted Short Cut Hams, heavy averages, at 13½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We now quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 15; fresh Shoulders at 9½c.; fresh Hams, 13c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@13½c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 12½c.@13½c....Bacon has been quoted much lower, on more liberal offerings and a limited inquiry....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12¾c.; Western Long Clear, 12½c.; do., Short Clear, 13c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¾c. Sales 120 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c.@12¾c.; 200 bxs. Western Long Clear at 12½c., and a small lot of Short Clear at 13c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear, 12¼c.; Short Rib at 12c., without further important transactions....Western Steam Lard has been more freely dealt in, for early delivery, partly for shipment, at variable prices, closing about steady....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 917 tcs. prime at $14; 200 tcs. choice at $14 05; and 150 tcs. do., to arrive, at $14....Western Kettle quoted at $14 15@$14 20; sales, 50 tcs. Country at $14 15....And for forward delivery business has been more active, but at easier and irregular prices, closing decidedly weak....Western Steam, April option, quoted at the close, $13 95; May, $13 97½@$14; June, $14 12½; July, $14 25, and August, $14 37½@$14 40. ....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 7,500 tcs., May option, at $13 95@$14 02½, closing at $13 95; 3,500 tcs., June, at $14 10@$14 15, closing at $14 10; 1,750 tcs., July, at $14 22½@$14 25, closing at $14 22½....City Steam and Kettle Lard continues in light demand; quoted at $13 87½@$14....Sales, 45 tcs. Kettle at $14....No. 1 City quoted at $13....Refined Lard has been inactive; quoted for the Continent at $14 12½; South America, $14 62½, and the West Indies, at $13 62½....Beef has been in fair request and quoted steady in price....We quote new Beef at from $13@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$16 for Packet ℣ bbl. Sales 300 bbls....And Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $29@$30; Philadelphia do., $28....Beef Hams have been in more demand at $25@$26 for prime to choice Western, and $24 for good do., and $22@$23 for Southern. Sales, 25 bbls. Western, on private terms; and 500 bbls. Southern at $22 50 ℣ bbl....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted....Fresh eggs have been offered less freely, and have been in more request; quoted up to 18½c.@20½c., for fair to fancy, with the main dealings within the range of 19c.@20c....Tallow quoted steady, with sales reported of 135,000 ℔. prime, in lots, at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. ℣ ℔.; and 50 tcs. choice, at 9c. ℣ ℔....Also 10,000 ℔. Grease at 8⅜c.@8½c. ℣ ℔....Stearine dull, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at 14¾c., and choice City, in hhds., at 15c....Sales 15 tcs. prime Western at 14½c....A fair trade has been noted in domestic Rice, with prices quoted firm. We quote good ordinary to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $4 75@$6....East India has been moderately sought after at previous figures....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 50@$2 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87½@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ℣ 100 ℔....Of Oil-cake, 100 tons Western (broad-thin) reported sold at $41 50, currency, ℣ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair demand for Refining purposes at steady prices; sales to-day, 1,290 hhds. Refining Cuba, very common to good Refining, at 7c.@7¾c., chiefly at 7½c.@7¾c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal, at 8⅜c.@8 9-16c.; and 1,000 bags do., on private terms. ...We quote for Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4c.@6c....Refined Sugars in fair demand, especially Soft, at former rates....Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 10⅞c.; Hard Loaf at 14c.; Soft White, 9¾c.@9⅞c., and do. Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℣ ℔.

TEAS—Steady, with further sales reported of 1,400 half-chests Green, 700 half-chests Japan, and 5,200 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 12; sales, 50 bbls....And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. reported sold at $2 13 ℣ wine gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been comparatively dull to-day, though in most instances rates favored shippers. Demand mostly for grain room. And in the chartering line trade has been very low at about late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum most sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 4d. ℣ standard bushel; 1,450 bxs. Bacon, mostly at 25s.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 30s.; and 100 tons Oil-cake at 15s. ℣ ton; and 100 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℣ ℔....For London, by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ℣ standard bushel; 500 bbls. Prime Mess Pork at 5s. ℣ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℣ tierce; 250 tubs and 50 racks Lard at 40s. and 50s., respectively, and 100 bales Hops (via Liverpool) at ⅝d. ℣ ℔....Saturday's engagements for London, as mentioned in our last, should have been by steam....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 6½d.@7d. ℣ bushel....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 444 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ℣ bbl. Grain tonnage quoted here at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d., and at Philadelphia and Baltimore at 5s. 9d. ℣ quarter, on a dull market....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 323 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 3d.; and an American bark, 618 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. ℣ bbl., (the latter vessel with option of Bordeaux.)....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 1.10 reich-marks....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, a British brig, 352 tons, hence, with about 10,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 25c. ℣ case....For Berbice, an American schooner, with Lumber, (about 140,000 feet,) from Brunswick, at $9, gold....Coastwise Ice trade moderately active, from Eastern ports, within the range of $1@$1 35 for Atlantic ports, and $2 75@$3 25 for Gulf ports....Coal and Lumber trades quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 10, 1876.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle trade opened slow on this forenoon, with ¼c. advance on the relative values of Friday last. The herds on sale ranged from poor to fair, with a few head of good quality steers, being in the aggregate of rough quality. When the markets closed at noon nearly all of the herds had been sold off. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed, net, with general sales on 56 to 57 ℔., net. At Sixtieth Street Yards, prices ranged from 8½c.@12¾c. ℣ ℔., weights 5½ to 9¼ cwt. At Harsimus Cove, prices were 8¾c.@12c. ℣ ℔., weights 5 to 8¾ cwt. Milch Cows held on sale. Sheep rather slow of sale at 7 1-16c.@8½c. ℣ ℔. Lambs not quoted. Smooth quality Veals held on sale. Coarse and poor quality Calves in over supply and slow of sale at 4c.@7½c. ℣ ℔. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City-dressed opened weak on the closing rates of this past week, being 10⅝c.@10¾c. ℣ ℔. for heavy Hogs. Light Pigs, 10⅞c.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 31 cars of horned Cattle, sales as follows: 162 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 80 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℣ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 42 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. strong; 75 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℣ ℔., weight 8 cwt. strong; 56 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℣ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 42 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℣ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 16 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 88 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@12c. ℣ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. Gilles sold for self 39 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ℣ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 9¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for A. N. Monroe 53 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℣ ℔., with $1 off ℣ head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 36 generally poor Illinois Steers, at 9c.@9¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c.@10½c. ℣ ℔., with $1 on ℣ head, weights 6¼ to 7¼ cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 15 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℣ ℔., weight 8 cwt. A. N. Monroe sold for self 33 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 110 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weights 6¾ cwt., strong, to 7 cwt.; 45 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for self 16 meal-fed Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¾ to 7¾ cwt. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 34 Texan Steers at 8½c. ℣ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℣ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 89 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℣ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 52 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., with $1 off ℣ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 14 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., with $10 off the lot, weight 7 cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 2 Illinois Bulls, gross weight 2,560 ℔., at 5c. ℣ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 381 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,550 ℔., at 7½c. ℣ ℔.; 50 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,840 ℔., at 7¾c. ℣ ℔.; 200 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,290 ℔., at 7⅞c. ℣ ℔.; 67 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,580 ℔., at 8c. ℣ ℔.; 200 State Sheep, weight 23,490 ℔., at 8½c. ℣ ℔.; 6 State Calves, weight 690 ℔., at 4c. ℣ ℔.; 5 State Calves, weight 600 ℔., at 5c. ℣ ℔.; 82 State Calves, weight 10,460 ℔., at 7c. ℣ ℔.; 53 State Calves, weight 6,920 ℔., at 7½c. ℣ ℔.; also, sold for the week ending April 8, 1876, 4,171 Sheep, average ℣ head, $7 06.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 57 State Calves, weight 6,220 ℔., at 5⅝c. ℣ ℔.; 23 State Calves, weight 2,690 ℔., at 6c. ℣ ℔.; 33 State Calves, weight 3,850 ℔., at 6⅛c. ℣ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove—Coney & McPherson sold for Tousselle & Co. 270 Kansas Steers, from poor to fair, from 8¾c.@11c. ℣ ℔., weight 5 to 9 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 93 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℣ ℔., with a fraction off ℣ ℔. on 34 head, weights 6 to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Heirsch, Meyer & Co. 41 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℣ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 13 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 40 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant, with 50c. off ℣ head; 22 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℣ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 18 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst, 16 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℣ ℔., with 50c. on ℣ head, weight 5¾ cwt.; 23 common Illinois Steers at 9c.@9½c. ℣ ℔., with 50c. on ℣ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℣ ℔., with $1 on ℣ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 39 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 29 coarse, but fat, Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for M. McCarthy 34 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 38 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 10 coarse, but fat, Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 14 Missouri Steers and Oxen mixed at 10¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 8¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 38 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., strong, with $1 off ℣ head; 73 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℣ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 16 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℣ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℣ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. C. Dudley sold for Morris & Waixels 64 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℣ ℔., weights 6¼ to 6½ cwt.; 30 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℣ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for Gerwin & Co. 15 rough Illinois Steers at 9c. ℣ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 463 State Sheep, weight 58,060 ℔., at 7¾c. ℣ ℔.; 179 Missouri Sheep, weight 15,810 ℔., at 7½c. ℣ ℔.; 289 Missouri Sheep, weight 32,480 ℔., at 8c. ℣ ℔.; also sold for week ending April 8, 1876, 4,136 Sheep for $29,678 20, average ℣ head $7 18. Kase & Pidcock sold 344 Illinois Sheep, weight 30,330 ℔., at 7¼c. ℣ ℔.; 380 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,330 ℔., at $7 06¼ per cwt.; 172 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,310 ℔., at 7¾c. ℣ ℔.; 86 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,600 ℔., at 8c. ℣ ℔.; 124 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,160 ℔., at 8¼c. ℣ ℔.; 223 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,650 ℔., at 8½c. ℣ ℔.: also sold for week ending April 8, 1876, 5,464 Sheep, average ℣ head $7 89.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending April 10, 1876: 3,970 head of horned Cattle, 19 Cows, 1,057 Veals and Calves, 4,106 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending April 8, 1876: 2,596 Sheep, 21 Cows, 10 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2 Cows, 113 Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending April 8, 1876: 10,133 Hogs, 150 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,453 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending April 8, 1876: 4,209 head of horned Cattle, 8,625 Sheep and Lambs, 8,550 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 1,982 head of horned Cattle, 2,981 Sheep, 3,168 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; dull; closing weak and a shade easier, but active at close; best grades, $5 75@$6 30; good to choice, $4 50@$5 50; Stockers, $3@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4 25; Texans and Cherokees, $3 50@$4 25; shipments, 3,700 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; dull; easier, but not quotably lower; light, $7 90@$8 05; mixed Packing, $7 90@$8 25; Shipping, $8 25@$8 50; shipments, 4,900 head. Sheep dull and lower; receipts, 800 head; common, $4 87½@$5 00; good, $5 50@$6; extra, $6 75@$7 50.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The cattle market was dull this week, and prices were unsettled and lower; 3,700 head arrived and were sold at $6 50@$7, for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for fair to good do.; and $4@$5 for common, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand at full prices; 7,000 head were sold at 5½c.@8¼c., gross, as to condition. Hogs were unchanged; 3,000 head were sold at $13.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 593 bales; gross, 658 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,818 bales; coastwise, 382 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 22,214 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton quiet; demand fair; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 5,193 bales; gross, 5,743 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,256 bales; sales, 5,000 bales; stock, 233,829 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Cotton easier; Middling, 12 11-16c.@12¾c.; Low Middling, 12½c.@12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 701 bales; exports, coastwise, 395 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 19,614 bales.

GALVESTON, April 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 940 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 509 bales; coastwise, 2,094 bales; sales, 63 bales; stock, 32,450 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 241 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 700 bales; coastwise, 802 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 2,781 bales.

MOBILE, April 10.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10½c.; net receipts, 519 bales; exports, coastwise, 57 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 39,934 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat unsettled and lower; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2 Chicago Spring, 99c., spot; $1 03¼, May; $1 04¼, June; has sold at $1 05½, June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 87½c.@88c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 strictly fresh, 47c.; regular, 50⅞c., spot; 47⅝c., May; 47c., June. Oats dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 at 31¾c., spot; 33¼c., May; Rejected, 28c. Rye dull and lower at 63c.@65c. Barley generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher, at 56c., spot; 57½c.@58c., May. Pork steady, with a fair demand; $22 15@$22 25, spot; $22 15@$22 20, April; $22 25@$22 27½, May; $22 52½@$22 55, June. Lard active, but not quotably higher; $13 40, cash; $13 50, May; $13 67½@$13 70, June. Bulk-meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 12⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Clover-seed in good demand and prices a shade higher at $8 75@$9 10; Timothy-seed, demand fair and prices firm, at $2@$2 40. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 1,700 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Whisky, $1 08. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat weak and lower; $1 02⅞, May; $1 03⅞, June. Corn weaker; 47⅝c.@47¼c., May; 46⅞c.@48c., June. Oats easier; 33c., May. Pork easier; $22 25, May; $22 50, June. Lard easier; 13 47½c., May; 13 67½c., June.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Flour firm and fairly active; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; do., Extra, $4 50@$5 25; do., Family, $5 75@$7 50; City Mills Superfine, $3 75@$4 00; do. Extra, $4 50@$6 50; do. Rio brands, $7 50@$7 75; do. Family, $9. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 Western Red, $1 43@$1 45; Pennsylvania Red, $1 55; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 57; do. Amber, $1 60@$1 65; do. White, 1 40@$1 60; Corn—Southern fairly active, and lower; Western, firmer and higher; Southern White 63c.@64½c.; do. Yellow, 63c.@64c.; Western Mixed, 65¾c., spot; 62¾c., May. Oats dull and heavy; Southern, 40c.@48c.; Western White, 45c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 39c.@43c. Rye quiet and steady at 75c.@80c. Hay quiet; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $18@$24. Provisions quiet and nominally firm; Pork, $23@$23 25; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c., loose; 9½c.@12¾c., packed. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Hams, 15c.@16c. Butter easier and in better supply; Western Extra, 35c.@38c.; do. firsts, 32c.@34c. Petroleum quiet; Crude, 8½c.; Refined, 14½c. Coffee steady and firm; Rio cargoes, 16c.@19c.; Jobbing, 16½c.@20c. Whisky quiet at $1 12½.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat inactive, lower; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 47@$1 48, cash and April; No. 3 do., $1 39. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 44⅞c.@45½c., cash and April; 44¼c., bid, cash. Oats dull; no demand, small sales; Rejected, 31½c.@32¼c. Rye inactive at 65c. Barley steady, in good demand. Whisky nominally unchanged at $1 08. Pork easier; jobbing, $22 87½@$23. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats weak; little doing; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12c. Bacon dull; unchanged; only jobbing sales. Live Hogs dull, weak, and lower; light shipping, $7 25@$7 50; Porkers, $7 50@$7 80; Packing, $7 65@$7 90. Cattle weak; lower for butchers' grades; very little doing; good to choice native Steers, $4 75@$5 25; medium to fair, $4 12½@$4 37½; pony do., $3 75@$4 37½; fair to choice native Cows, $3 50@$4; native stockers, $2 75@$4 25; feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 head Cattle, 1,185 head Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 10.—Sugar dull; common, 6¾c.; fair, 7c.@7½c.; prime to choice, 7⅝c.@8¼c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet; common to prime Louisiana, 3¾c.@6¼c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 16½c.@19c. Flour quiet; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Treble do., $4 62½@$6; choice and Family, $6 25@$7 50. Corn-meal dull at $2 50. Corn in good demand at 57c.@60c. Oats steady; choice Galena, 44c.@45c. Bran—None on landing; 70c. in store. Hay—Nothing doing; quoted, $16@$18 for prime; $20@$22 for choice. Pork dull at $23 50. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Sugar-cured Hams—Good supply; choice, 14¼c.; light averages, 15¼c. Lard quiet; Tierce, refined, 14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky dull; Rectified, $1 00@$1 11. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 51½ for the bank. Gold, 113½.

BUFFALO, April 10.—Grain afloat and in store—Wheat, 951,687 bushels; Corn, 15,907 bushels; Oats, 75,391 bushels; Barley, 61,083 bushels; Rye, 17,782 bushels; Peas, 1,653 bushels; Malt, 72,586 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 32,000 bushels; Barley, 11,500 bushels; Rye, 1,600 bushels. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat lower; sellers keep the prices private; sales of 9,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee; 1,000 bushels No. 1 do. and 800 bushels White, on private terms; 800 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee, $1 38. Corn—Fair demand and steady; sales of 10 cars new at 60c.; 4 cars Kansas, new, at 61c.@62c., all on track. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Canadian on private terms. Pork dull at $23 25 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. High-wines dull; nominally, $1 11.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour quiet, but steady at $5@$6. Wheat quiet, but steady at $1 15@$1 30. Corn steady, with a fair demand at 50c.@51c. Oats inactive at 36c.@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 12. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firmer; Steam rendered, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Kettle rendered, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats steady, with a fair demand; chiefly for speculation; Shoulders, 8½c., cash; 9c., buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, $11 85, cash; $12 25, buyer May; 12½c., do. June; 12¾c., do. July; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Bacon inactive; Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Hogs steady and firm; common to good light, $7 50@$8 25; fair to medium heavy, $8 40@$8 60; receipts, 1,168 head; shipments, 560 head. Whisky in good demand at $1 06. Butter weak; prime to choice, 28c.@30c.; fair to good, 23c.@26c. Freights unchanged.

BOSTON, April 10.—Flour steady at full prices; sales at $4@$4 50 for Western superfine; $5@$5 50 for common extras; $5 50@$6 25 for Wisconsin extras; $5 50@$7 25 for Minnesota extras; $6@$7 25 for Winter Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$8 50 for Illinois; $6 50@$9 for St. Louis. Southern Flour firm at $5@$5 25 for common extras, up to $9 for choice family; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin brands, $7 25@$9 50, and in demand. Corn quiet, but firm; sales of Mixed and Yellow at 72c.@75c. Oats in fair demand at 47c.@51c. for Mixed and White No. 2; 44c.@48c. for Rejected; 54c.@56c. for No. 1 White. Rye, 90c.@95c. Shorts, $20; fine Feed, $21@$21 50; Middlings, $22@$24 ℣ ton. Receipts—Flour, 3,176 bbls.; Corn, 13,200 bushels; Oats, 6,300 bushels; Shorts, 4,220 tons; Barley, 2,100 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Extra White Michigan, $1 36; Amber Michigan, $1 25; $1 26, May; $1 27½ June; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 07; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 28; $1 27 offered; Rejected Lake Shore Red, 84½c. Corn firm for spot, steady for futures; High Mixed, 53¼c.; April, 52¾c.; May, 51¾c.; June, 50½c.; Low Mixed, 52c.; April held at 50c., 49c. bid; Kansas, 52¼c.; no grade, 52c.; do., Dayton and Michigan, 51½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2 at 35c.; Michigan, 35½c.; Rejected, 32½c. Receipts—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 65,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Flour dull, and prices are barely supported; sales of 800 bbls., including extras, at $4 25@$4 62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota family at $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $6 25@$6 75; high grades at $7 25@$8 25. Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 50@$1 55; Western Red, $1@$1 15; White, $1 50. Rye, 80c. Corn is active and 2c. higher; Yellow, 67c.@68c.; Sail, 66½c.; White, 67c. Oats fairly active; White, 48c.@51c.; Mixed, 44c.@45c. Petroleum steady at 14½c. for refined; 11½c. for Crude. Whisky held at $1 14 for Western.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and a shade higher, and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; hard, $1 22½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 02½; May, $1 06⅛; June, $1 07; No. 3 Milwaukee, 94c. Corn steady; No. 2, fresh, 48c. Oats steady with a fair demand; No. 2, fresh, 32¾c., 34c., May. Barley scarce and higher; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 91c. asked; 90c., cash and April; No. 3 Spring, fresh, 56c. Rye—No. 1 at 69c.@70c. Receipts—Flour, 4,100 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,400 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Flour dull; Extra, $4; Extra family, $4 50; A No. 1, $6; fancy, $7@$7 50. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 30. Corn easier at 45c.@46c. Oats firm at 39c.@42c. Rye dull at 75c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $23@$23 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. and $13 15@$13 25. Sugar-cured Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky firm at $1 06. Bagging firm at 12c.@13c.

OSWEGO, April 10.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 37; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 45; Extra do., $1 55, in round lots. Corn quiet; new, 65c.; old, 67c. Barley lower; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 98c. Corn-meal, $28 for bolted; $25 for unbolted ℣ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20@$21 ℣ ton. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 2,700 bushels; Barley, 12,600 bushels.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm at 53c.@56c. Oats steady and firm at 48c.@52c. Lard easier at 14½c.@15½c. Bulk Meats easier; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—Printing Cloths steady at 3¾c., cash, to 3⅞c., 30 days, for best 64x64 goods, with light business.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 10—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 2¼ ℣ cent., which is ¾ ℣ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106⅜; Erie Railway Shares, 16⅞; do. Preferred, 28.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £72,000.

PARIS, April 10—5 P. M.—Exchange on London 25f. 24½c. for short sight: Rentes, 66f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅝d.; sales, 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 20,200 bales, of which 4,900 bales are American. Futures quiet and steady; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, at 6 15-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 88s. ℣ tierce for prime Mess. Bacon, 55s. 3d. ℣ cwt. for short Clear Middles. Breadstuffs—Corn, 26s. 3d. ℣ quarter for new Mixed Western. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6 11-32d.; do. do., July and August delivery, at 6 17-32d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,900 bales were American. Provisions—Lard, 60s. ℣ cwt. for American. Bacon—Short Clear steady at 55s. Breadstuffs—Wheat—Receipts for the past week: From Atlantic ports, 16,250 quarters; from Pacific ports, 12,750 quarters, and from other sources, 15,250 quarters. The receipts of Corn for the week were 45,000 quarters.

LONDON, April 10—2:30 P. M.—Spirits of Turpentine dull at 24s.

5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits Turpentine, 24s. 3d.@24s. 6d ℣ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures weak; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6 13-32d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 7-16d. Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. ℣ gallon. Evening.—Linseed-oil, 22s. 6d.@22s. 9d. ℣ cwt.

VIVISECTION.

ITS RELATION TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE BLOOD—THE TRUE METHOD OF DEMONSTRATION.

"M. D." writes to the London *Daily News*: "In one of your leading articles reference is made to our alleged indebtedness to the practice of vivisection for the discovery of the circulation of the blood and the improvements in surgical practice supposed to be derived therefrom. As considerable misconception prevails on this subject, I trust you will give insertion to the following remarks: It is perfectly true that, by means chiefly of vivisections, Harvey satisfied himself that the blood circulates, and that by the same method of investigation he accumulated a mass of presumptive evidence sufficient to convince many of the spectators of his experiments and readers of his books. But, from the very nature of the case, the evidence thus obtained fell very far short of a demonstration. So far was it from being anything like demonstrative that Vesling (a professor at Padua, styled by Kurt Sprengel 'one of the profoundest investigators and most distinguished anatomists of his age') felt himself warranted in opposing the doctrine of his celebrated English contemporary on the mere *a priori* ground of the improbability of the dark venous blood being the same fluid which shortly before had presented so much brighter a hue in the arteries. On this and other theoretical grounds the doctrine of the circulation was opposed by the celebrated Plempius, of Louvain, Wormius, of Copenhagen, and Riolan, of Paris. The controversy was greatly prolonged and embittered by the constant reference of the rival anatomists to a celebrated vivisection performed by Galen, which was supposed to have some bearing on the subject, and which was diligently repeated with (as usual) varying results, and, even when the results happened to coincide, with diametrically opposite inferences drawn therefrom. The truth is that, until the simple method of injecting the arteries with fluid substances, and showing the passage of the injection from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, was adopted—a method which involves no vivisection, and which seems to have been chiefly practiced by Lange, of Leipsig, in 1689, forty-two years after Harvey's publication—no actual demonstration of the circulation was or could have been given. I call this a demonstration, because, taken in conjunction with what had long been known of the direction of the valves in the heart and veins, it was now seen to be a physical impossibility that the blood could take any other course than that which it actually follows. The history of the discoveries respecting the lacteals and lymphatics affords us a proof of the misleading tendency of vivisection in researches of this nature, *i. e.*, where we are seeking to ascertain the course of any fluid in the organism. The pancreas being then regarded as a gland belonging to the chyliferous system, it was inferred by Wormius and others that the duct between that viscus and the duodenum must serve to convey fluid from the latter to the former. J. De Back, of Rotterdam, (a devoted admirer and imitator of Harvey,) sought to establish this by means of ligaturing the duct in live animals, and boasted that he had succeeded in doing so. We now know that he was completely wrong; but we learned to correct the error, not from any repetition of De Back's vivisections, but from the simple observations of Bartholinus, who showed, from the direction of the valves in the vessel, that the course of its contents must be opposite to that suggested by his predecessor's vivisections. A similar line of argument, coupled with the simple experiments of Lange above described, would have sufficed to demonstrate the circulation of the blood, without the torture of a single animal, many hundred years before Harvey was born. It is a gross blunder to credit the discovery of the circulation of the blood with the introduction of the ligature in surgical operations in preference to the use of red hot knives, boiling oil, and other abominations. Ambrose Paré, the great French surgeon, who died when Harvey was only twelve years old, introduced or reintroduced the ligature half a century before Harvey's publication, not to mention the fact that this simple hæmostatic process seems to have been known to Celsus and the later Roman surgeons. It is equally contrary to historical accuracy to assert that the modern treatment of aneurism is a practical result due to Harvey's doctrine. The application of the ligature on both sides of the sac, (which is still practiced in some cases of traumatic aneurism,) fell into disuse in certain other cases, owing to the fact of Anel, in 1710, having for his own convenience, in a particular instance, ligatured the vessel on the cardiac side, without opening the sac, but without recognizing any new principle of treatment being involved in this method, a circumstance which suggested to Hunter the further innovation of ligaturing the artery at a distance from the sac."

EX-GOV. CLAFLIN ON RESUMPTION.

In a recent address in Massachusetts, Ex-Gov. William Claflin presented his views on specie payments, and the true way of resumption, closing thus: "The Treasury must resume, and the Treasury must do as all persons who bank are obliged to do when they meet their obligations, and that is, provide the means. Congress has recognized this duty by giving the Secretary power to sell bonds for the purpose. Let him add $100,000,000 to the $40,000,000 already in the Treasury belonging to the nation, and then resume. It is well understood among bankers that, with twenty-five per cent. of cash in hand, a bank can meet promptly and safely its demands. The question of specie payments is entirely separate from the question of the retention of the legal-tender notes. The Government is the great banker and the Government should resume. We have no imperial dictator like Bismarck to command resumption. The people must demand the return to sound principle, and when they do their voice will be heard at Washington. All the conditions of resumption are favorable. This principle is safer for the Treasury, for it has no deposits of individuals. No great call will be made upon it, because nobody has large sums except the banks, and they want no gold if the legal-tender notes are continued. The Treasury is as safe for them as for the people. If there should be a run it would soon cease, for the withdrawal and hoarding of gold would bring a contraction like that resulting from raising the discount by the Bank of England in London, which will stop the efflux of gold. An additional measure of vital importance should be enacted by Congress. The Secretary should have the power, by the concurrence of the President, to suspend payment in whole or in part for sixty days, should there be a run on the Treasury from some panic or sudden commotion. This provision saved the savings banks in the panic of 1873. But for this privilege in their by-laws they would hardly dare to do business now. A panic rarely lasts more than thirty days; neither can a combination of Wall street brokers and capitalists hold for any great length of time. 'Hoarding,' 'locking up,' 'running' would all be forgotten terms with this privilege in the hands of the Secretary. But, says an objector, this is a great power to be lodged in the hands of the Secretary. Well, gentlemen, you trust your Army and Navy, your lives almost, in the hands of the President, and can you fear to trust this power in the hands of the man who has your whole treasury? You must trust somebody if you will carry on the government, and this would be a comparatively limited power, and could scarcely be used for a bad purpose. There will be, naturally, very little demand for specie under our present system. Under the old system people disposed of their bank notes as soon as possible, fearing failure, after receiving them. Now no one cares whether he has a greenback or a national bank note in his pocket. If he has a broken note it is worth more than a good one, an unheard-of thing heretofore in banking. Our currency is better than any in use on the globe, except, perhaps, that of England. France has not secured its enormous circulation to the extent we have, neither has Italy nor Germany. Doubtless their bank notes are safe, but not as safe for the people as ours. Many claim that our circulation is excessive and much larger than is necessary for the business of the country. Resumption, and resumption only, will determine this question. When resumption is secured, inflation, for the moment, at least, will follow. Every hoarded dollar will be brought from its hiding-place when it is worth no more than a greenback or national bank note, and used for commercial purposes. If there is too much currency, the banks and the treasury will soon find it out and be compelled to reduce it. There is very much doubt about the excess so frequently spoken of. Forty millions of people, scattered over a wide extent of territory, need much more than the same number in France, who are accustomed for ages to the use of coin, and yet they, with an abundance of specie, use $550,000,000. We have little or no specie, and yet our circulation to-day is but little more than seven hundred millions. Let us cling to our currency, both greenback and national bank. It is the best for the people the world ever saw. The war gave freedom to the slaves; it has given us freedom from counterfeits, broken bank notes and all the ills of a varied and uncertain currency. The first great boon is for the colored man, the last for the white and colored man alike."

POLICE INSPECTION.

The inspection of Police uniforms, preparatory to the issuing of an order for the Spring uniform, was begun at the Central Office yesterday. The inspection was conducted by Drill Capt. Copeland, in the presence of Commissioners Erhardt and Wheeler, in a very thorough manner. Particular attention was paid to the belts, batons, and cords and tassels worn by the men, and all belts, and belt-plates and cords and tassels not of the standard color were rejected. The men were also instructed that in future they must wear "stand-up" collars when in uniform, and must keep themselves neat and clean, and always ready for inspection. The order for donning the Spring uniform will be issued about the first week in May.

THE FRUIT BUSINESS.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE FOR 1875.

INCREASE IN IMPORTATIONS—LOSSES SUSTAINED IN TRANSPORTATION—CONDITION OF THE TRADE AND STATISTICS OF THE PAST YEAR.

The accompanying statement of the statistics of the fruit trade of New-York is the seventh annual contribution to the statistics of the trade made by the writer. That portion relating to the Mediterranean trade (which includes the gross amount of importations at other ports) is principally derived from information obtained from importers, while the writer's position has brought the West India fruit trade within his personal knowledge, and afforded facilities for a thorough acquaintance with its peculiarities.

The Mediterranean trade, for the United States shows a considerable increase over last year, which seems to have been wholly due to the increased importations at this port. The imports from the Mediterranean ports, made up as they are in part of dried fruits, are for that reason safer objects of trade than green fruits from the West Indies. The statistics of the West India trade show an increase in the amount of green fruit imported, with the exception of two or three varieties, although the value of the fruit is less than last year. The revenue derived by the Government is considerably greater, by reason of the fact that during half of the previous year (1874,) green fruits were admitted free of duty. The returns to the importers have been unsatisfactory to a greater degree than usual. The perishable character of their stock and the necessity of furnishing it to the consumer in the shortest possible time, to which may be added the reasons therefor, as set forth in the body of this report, are quite sufficient to account for the disasters of an unprofitable year in the West India fruit trade.

MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT.

The importations of box fruit at this port from the Mediterranean during the year 1875 comprised 388,317 boxes and cases of lemons, and 696,254 boxes and cases of oranges. The total number of lemons was 138,118,420, of which 16,574,210 perished on the voyage, a loss of twelve per cent. The total number of oranges was 228,697,240, of which 73,777,254 perished on the voyage, being an average loss of thirty-two per cent. Total number of lemons and oranges 366,815,660. This shows a total of 1,084,571 boxes and cases of lemons and oranges imported during the past year, as against 688,097 imported in 1874, being an increase of 396,474.

GRAPES.

There were 38,252 packages of grapes imported the past year, consisting of barrels, half and quarter barrels, and cases, on which there was an average loss of ten per cent. The following shows the importations of Mediterranean fruit at other ports in the United States during 1875: At Philadelphia, 57,954 boxes and cases of lemons, and 132,911 of oranges; at Boston, 52,668 boxes and cases of lemons, and 118,698 of oranges; at Baltimore, 25,757 boxes and cases of lemons, and 83,450 of oranges; at New-Orleans, 26,421 boxes and cases of lemons, and 32,168 of oranges. The per centage of loss is unknown. Total number of boxes and cases of lemons and oranges imported into the United States in 1875, 1,614,598, as against 1,270,861 in 1874, showing an increase of 343,737 boxes and cases. The trade in Mediterranean fruit the past year, unlike that of the preceding one, proved disastrous to the importers of this City, and it is confidently asserted that the total amount of loss will reach $700,000. Notwithstanding their heavy losses, the importers persevere, with the hope and expectation of ultimately making good their losses. The principal causes of loss may be attributed to the high prices paid in Europe, the low prices here, the per centage of loss by decay, the extreme cold weather of last Winter, the scarcity of money, and the general depression in trade. The amount of capital invested in the trade the past year may be fairly estimated at $3,500,000.

WEST INDIA FRUIT.

The quantity and value of foreign green fruit imported during the year 1875, (with the exception of two or three varieties,) show quite an increase as compared with the imports of 1874, as will more fully appear from the following statements and figures: The importation of oranges from the West Indies consisted of twenty-one cargoes and several parts of cargoes, as against eighteen cargoes imported in 1874. There were also imported per steamers 41,775 barrels of oranges, as against 37,974 in 1874, an increase of 3,801 barrels. Of the above four cargoes and 13,059 barrels were from Havana, and comprised 7,640,229 oranges, of which 2,831,642 perished on the voyage. From Kingston, Jamaica, 21,642 barrels, containing 8,335,270 oranges, on which there was a loss of 3,168,048; from Nassau, 1,659 barrels, containing 617,609 oranges, on which the loss was 5,265; from Laguayra, 154 barrels, containing 53,702 oranges, on which the loss was 5,265; from Ocho Rios, 16 barrels and 1 cargo, comprising 85,600 oranges, on which the loss was 71,400; from Mayaguez, 245 barrels and 13 cargoes comprising 5,026,015 oranges, on which there was a loss of 2,572,446; from Ponce, Porto Rico, 1 cargo, comprising 300,000 oranges, on which the loss was 139,400; from San Ann's Bay, 1 cargo, comprising 72,000 oranges, on which the loss was 72,000; from Abaco, 1 cargo, comprising 281,750 oranges. The parts of cargoes mentioned were from Port Antonio, Baracoa, and San Salvador, and comprised 118,000 oranges, on which there was a loss of 60,850. This shows a grand total of 22,550,375 oranges, of which 9,039,391 perished on the voyage, being an average loss of forty per cent. The average loss on oranges in 1874 was forty-five per cent.

The increase in the number of oranges imported in 1875 over the imports of 1874 was 1,007,245. The importations of oranges per steamer from Kingston, Jamaica, show the growing importance of the trade with that island. The imports in 1873 consisted of 7,747 barrels; in 1874, 14,762 barrels, and in 1875, 21,642 barrels. The importers of oranges from the West Indies and others engaged in the trade complain of the heavy losses sustained by them. It is thought, however, by some that the importers themselves are mainly the cause of the ill-success which has attended their operations. The importations of oranges both by steamers and sailing vessels for several years have been far beyond the demands of the public, and as a consequence millions of oranges were sold at ruinously low prices. There are also other causes which have operated to the detriment of the importers. Not the least of these was the inferior quality of the fruit, sometimes caused by the violent tornadoes which occur every few years in many of the West India Islands, by which the orange trees are greatly damaged. Latterly a long and severe drought in Porto Rico caused the early or first crop of orange-blossoms to fall, and a large portion of the product of the second crop of orange-blossoms was gathered before the fruit had fully matured.

BANANAS.

The importation of bananas during the last year consisted of 123 cargoes and several parts of cargoes; 111 cargoes were from Baracoa, comprising 520,390 bunches. From Kingston, one cargo and several hundred bunches, per steamers, the whole comprising 21,378 bunches. From Port Antonio, nine small cargoes, comprising 16,572 bunches. From Utilla, two cargoes, comprising 2,600 bunches. From San Salvador and Honduras, parts of cargoes, comprising 700 bunches. There were also imported from Aspinwall 96,240 bunches, per steamers. Total number of bunches imported from the West Indies and Central America, 657,880, of which 131,543 perished on the voyage, an average loss of twenty per cent. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of cargoes, the number of bunches in the aggregate exceeded the imports of 1874 by 6,058 bunches. Much might be said on the subject of the West India banana trade for 1875, with reference to its barren results to the importers. Their want of success, however, may be summed up in a few words. First, the price paid for bananas at Baracoa was exorbitant; secondly, large quantities of bananas were immature, and generally the bunches were small and green, and hundreds if not thousands were sold at less than one-third of their original cost. Additional causes could be assigned.

PINE-APPLES.

The importation of pine-apples consisted of 97 cargoes and several parts of cargoes, as against 100 cargoes imported in 1874. The names of places from whence the importations were made are as follows: From Eleuthera, 22 cargoes, comprising 1,200,032 pine-apples; from Harbor Island, 18 cargoes, comprising 924,348; from San Salvador, 21 cargoes, comprising 759,988; from Governor's Harbor, 11 cargoes, comprising 642,276; from Abaco, 9 cargoes, comprising 429,720; from Nassau, 5 cargoes and 650 barrels, comprising 265,090; from Rock Sound, 3 cargoes, comprising 184,192; from Turtle Key, 5 cargoes, comprising 278,648; from Tampum Bay, three cargoes, comprising 107,000; from Havana, per steamers, 331,417; and parts of cargoes from Baracoa, Kingston, Porto Rico, Utilla, and Port Antonio, comprising 36,044. Total number of pine-apples imported, 5,258,755, of which 1,625,989 perished on the voyage, an average loss of thirty-one per cent. The increase in the number of pine-apples imported in 1875, over the imports of 1874, was 321,630. The pine-apple crop of 1875, like that of 1874, in several of the West India Islands, suffered from the severe drought which prevailed through the months of February, March, and April last, and, as a natural consequence, the pine-apples were inferior in size and quality, and brought correspondingly low prices.

COCOANUTS.

The importation of cocoanuts consisted of 155 cargoes and several parts of cargoes, and a few thousand per steamers, from the following-named places: Baracoa, 112 cargoes, comprising 2,953,463 cocoanuts; from San Andreas, 11 cargoes, containing 1,306,251 cocoanuts; from San Blas, 10 cargoes, comprising 1,132,113; from Ruatan, 5 cargoes, comprising 489,335; from Honduras, 4 cargoes, comprising 423,170; from Port Antonio, 3 cargoes, consisting of 118,800; from Utilla, 3 cargoes, comprising 84,600; from Kingston, 2 cargoes, comprising 285,791; from Porto Bello, 2 cargoes, comprising 157,333; from Boco del Torro, 1 cargo, comprising 111,038; from Old Providence, 1 cargo, comprising 104,902; from Nicaragua, 1 cargo, comprising 51,000; from Aspinwall, Montego Bay, Trinidad, Aguadella, Porto Rico, San Ann's Bay, and Harbor Island, 155,674—making a grand total of 7,478,470 cocoanuts, of which 812,209 perished on the voyage, an average loss of ten and three-fourths per cent. On a comparison of the above with the importations of 1874 the result shows a diminution of 11 cargoes and 684,045 cocoanuts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The importation of limes comprised 657 barrels, on which there was a loss of thirty-two per cent. There were 36,700 mangoes imported, on which the loss was fifty per cent. Also, 200 water-melons. The places from whence the foregoing varieties of fruit were imported are South and Central America, British West Indies, British Guiana, Danish West Indies, French West Indies, Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, England, France, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Scotland, Mexico, Turkey in Asia, and United States of Colombia.

The value of green fruit entered for consumption at the Port of New-York from Jan. 1, 1875, to Dec. 31, 1875, was as follows:

Varieties of Fruit.	Value.	Duty.
Lemons, twenty per cent	$1,001,480	$200,296 00
Oranges, twenty per cent	1,550,756	310,151 20
Grapes, twenty per cent	125,115	25,023 00
Pine apples, twenty per cent	264,664	52,932 80
Bananas, ten per cent	315,267	31,526 70
Limes, pomegranates, melons, mangoes, and shaddocks, ten per cent	1,423	142 30
Cocoanuts, free	197,056	....
Total	$3,455,761	$620,072 00

This amount is somewhat less than that of 1874, while the duty, amounting to $620,072, exceeded that of 1874 by $408,160 10. This difference was the result of the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury by which all green fruit was admitted free of duty from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1874.

The fleet of West India fruit vessels sustained serious losses during the year from disasters at sea. The schooner Isabella was wrecked off Key West; the Frank Treat became a total loss on Corn Island, and the Eastern Queen was lost with all the crew.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "It has been lately mentioned that the Superintendent of a cotton factory at Wilmington, N. C., after offering every inducement to attract some of the unemployed labor around there to work in the establishment, had been obliged to send North for help, as many of the former hands have discontinued work and relapsed into a life of absolute indolence. A similar state of affairs is said to be too prevalent throughout the interior of the South. The indisposition of a considerable portion of the freedmen to perform agricultural labor has long been a subject of complaint. Serious losses have been suffered from the want of hands to gather in the crops. Manufacturing industry, which requires more skilled labor, has never been a general or favorite mode of industry in the Southern States, though the natural advantages offered for it are admirable, and many factories have given promise of success. There can be no doubt that if properly developed it would become second only to agriculture as a source of wealth to the Southern States. But in order to accomplish this result there must be an adequate supply of skilled labor. It is much to be desired that this should be obtained on the spot. But if this is impracticable it would be well to invite the surplus labor of the North, and turn it into a channel which is essential to Southern recuperation. By proper efforts Northern artisans or factory hands could be induced to go to the Southern States, and thereby better their own condition, as well as promote the general prosperity. There can be no doubt that they could obtain higher wages, live more cheaply, and find their condition in every way better in North Carolina or Georgia than in New-York or New-England. If Southern capitalists who are anxious to obtain Northern labor would be at the pains to visit the manufacturing districts of the North in person, and present the facts themselves in an intelligible way to Northern artisans, they would have little difficulty in securing an abundance of competent and intelligent manufacturing labor."

TEXAS PONIES.

In connection with the report that Texan horses are to be brought to New-York for the game of polo, or mounted shinney, the Galveston *News* says: "These Texas ponies understand another game which will be new to the New-York horsemen—that is, bucking. When they bow their backs, put their heads between their forelegs, and point to the zenith with their hind feet, the polo players will naturally get off without standing on the order of dismounting. Bucking against the tiger is play compared with the game with the Texas mustang. The practicing parties of the polo men will be equal to witnessing the attempts to ride the trick mules in the circus. Young New-York has different work before it from that of imitating the elder Weller and driving old-fashioned stage-coaches with plow-horse teams. Grand and lofty tumbling will be the chief feature of polo for the first few games."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The three following auctions were held at the Exchange, Monday, April 10:

James M. Miller, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick factory, with lease of plot, 72 by 91.10 by 77.9 by 112.8, Nos. 202, 204, and 208 West Houston street, north side, between Bedford and Varick streets, Astor lease, dated Jan. 2, 1860, for $20,000, to Mary A. Brooks, plaintiff.

George Scott, by order of the Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, H. R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.11 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner One Hundred and Forty-fifth street, for $1,900, to H. T. Gillender; also, five lots, each 25 by 100, adjoining above, for $1,500 each, to N. B. Kukuck, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, with lot 23 by 103.3, No. 317 East Thirteenth street, north side, 217 feet east of Second avenue, for $12,500, to Adolph Rauth.

The remaining legal auctions noticed were disposed of as follows: Sale by A. H. Muller of two lots on Tenth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Sixtieth street, adjourned to April 17. The public auction sale by R. V. Harnett of the premises, No. 339 West Fifty-eighth street, west of Eleventh avenue, adjourned to April 18.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 31 East Twenty-eighth street, north side, between Fourth and Madison avenues. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.9 by 94, on First avenue, east side, 41.5 feet south of Eleventh street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 25.2 by 110 by 98.9 by 10 by 20.9 by 10 by 70 by 24.4 by 100, irregular, on Madison avenue, north-east corner of Thirtieth-street. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 137.6 by 200, on High Bridge avenue, north side, 500 feet west of Union avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 29.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 260 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, together in size 199.10 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, the whole front between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.5 by 85, on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one-third interest in the plot of land, 38 by 261.6, by 195 by 318.4, bounded by the Circle, Eighth avenue, Boulevard, and Sixty-first street. Also, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, (front,) three-story frame house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 116 Macdougal street, east side, 225 feet north of Bleecker street; also, two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 73 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. L. Parris, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 90 by 16 by 107 by 100 by 100, on Fordham avenue, north side, 150 feet east of Taylor street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. Ely, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 19.1 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Fifty-second street; also, one lot, 26.6 by 114.5, on West Fifty-second street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue; lots together form an L.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale to close estate of James Lounsberry, deceased, of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and two-story brick stable, with plot 50 by 200, Nos. 319 and 321 Clinton avenue, east side, extending to Hamilton street, 100 feet north of Lafayette avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 10.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story brick factory, with lease of plot, Nos. 202, 204, and 206 West Houston st., n. s., between Bedford and Varick sts., plot 72x91.10x77.9x112.8; Astor lease, dated Jan. 2, 1860	$20,000

By George H. Scott.

1 lot on 11th av., s. w. corner of 145th st., 24.11x100	$1,900
5 lots adjoining above, each 25x100	7,500

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 317 East 13th st., n. s., 217 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 23x103.3	12,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, April 8.

Bleecker st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of South 5th av., 25x100; Horatio Bogert, Executor, to Cornelius Brett	$24,000
5th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 66th st., 25x100; Ursula Dietz to David H. McAlpin	18,600
46th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5; David Kearr and wife to Zuinglius F. Barnes	10,690
53d st., n. s., 254 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x100.5; William L. Loew and wife to Joseph H. Ostrich	10,000
Madison av., 72d to 73d st., and 4th av., (entire block,) ¼ part of; Lambert Suydam to Charles L. Tiffany and others	nom.
7th st., n. s., 77 ft. w. of Avenue D, 38x73; Emily Taylor to A. P. Bliven	nom.
17th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x92; Charlotte Gallagher and others to Alexander Young	nom.
98th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th av., 271.7x100.10x irregular; Daniel McL. Quackenbush to Alice H. Quackenbush	65,000
17th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x92; Alexander Young and wife and others to Charlotte Gallagher	nom.
50th st., n. s., 175.10 ft. w. of 8th av., 19.2x100.5; Ira A. Allen to Abraham Lent	15,000
133d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Elizabeth Gardner to Rachel Brown	8,000
133d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Isaac Straus to Elizabeth Gardner	12,000
85th st., s. s., 144.6 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.1x102.2; Henry L. Volkenin and wife to Eliza A. Wilkinson	13,000
Clinton st., w. s., 57.6 ft. n. of Delancey st., 17.6x44; Isaac Koch to Bernard Beck	nom.
116th st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.4x90; George W. McCollom to William T. Hopkins	20,000
37th st., s. s., 252 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x98.9; Henry F. Suan, Executor, to Brick Presb. Church	35,100
79th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100; Monmouth B. Wilson and wife to Jonathan Wilson	8,500
Boulevard, s. e. corner 76th st., 120.8x100; Amelia Coe to Sarah J. Piesson	51,000
Mulberry st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bayard st., 25x100.6; Jonathan Gunson to Sylvester Woodhouse	8,000
59th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.4, ½ part of; Joseph Taussig and wife to Marc Eidlitz	4,500
11th av., s. w. corner 79th st., 100x102.2, ½ part of; same to same	9,048
78th st., s. s., 366.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x102.2; Emma Verplanck and husband to Shepherd K. Mattison	18,200
74th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; James J. Thomson (Ref.) to Henry Meigs and others (Trustees)	5,000
5th av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 13th st., 25.9¾x100; also, 13th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x103.3; Henry R. Beekman (Ref.) to James H. White and others	54,700
21st st., s. s., (lot No. 4,) Striker Estate, between 5th and 6th avs., 26x98.9; Denis Quinn (Ref.) to Abraham Lawrence	30,475
Greene st., w. s., 151 ft. of Spring st., 25x100; Mayer Sternberger and wife to Victor H. Rothschild and others	30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS.

COMPLETE NEW LISTS READY.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE.

The granite building on the corner of Broadway and Chambers st.; the lots on Broadway are 50.11 feet. For particulars, apply to WILLIAM H. ADDOMS & CO., No. 99 Gold st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE MANSION, with three lots of ground, situated on the north side of 120th st., near the East River, this City, within a few hundred feet from Harlem and Morrisania boat landing. The building contains twenty-two rooms with all modern improvements, and will be sold or let at a low price to a desirable party. Apply at the premises or at No. 29 Ferry st., where a photographic view thereof can be seen.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 726 5TH av., near Dr. Hall's Church. This house was built by the owner in the most substantial manner, and is without exception one of the most complete and finest finished houses in the City; full-sized, with dining-room extension, and will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Also stable in 55th st., near 5th av. Apply to A. RAYMOND, corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house and lot on 49th st., near Madison av., 20x52x100, price $30,000; mortgage, $15,000; to exchange for a three-story house and lot on west side, below 14th st. preferred. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,494 Post Office, New-York.

A GEM OF A HOUSE FOR SALE ON 48TH ST., 6th and 7th avs.; frescoed and in perfect order; fine block; price, $20,000; also, one near 5th av., same location, 20 feet, at $19,500. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR RENT, THE ELEGANT four-story, brown-stone house, No. 10 East 46th st., near 5th av., 25x60; in perfect order. Apply on premises, or to J. C. SANDERS, No. 13 Chambers st.

$22,500 FOR NO. 156 WEST 53D ST.—Four-story brown-stone, 18.8 by 55; lot, 100; bay-window; cabinet-trimmed; extra plumbing; worth $30,000. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK City improved tenement or other property—Handsome painted stone mansion, handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, Swiss style, in perfect order; grounds about 200 feet square, filled with fruit and shrubbery; stable, carriage-house, &c.; dwelling has all modern improvements; situated corner of Green and Johnson streets, Germantown, Philadelphia; seven minutes' drive to depot and forty minutes' drive to Centennial building; price low and terms easy. Apply to HENRY DENISON, No. 49 Broad st., New-York, or A. L. RAPP, No. 225 South 2d st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

"THE MAMMOTH CAVE"

of Kentucky; the entire property consisting of the celebrated cave itself, with 2,000 acres of land, the large hotel and cottages, all furnished. Full particulars of sole agents, OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

IN LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, N. J.—For sale or rent, the property of William Green; a handsome, well-furnished brick house, in complete order, with all modern improvements; gas and spring water throughout; sloping lawn; garden well fruited; situation unusually fine; extended prospect; perfectly healthy; neighborhood particularly desirable; horse, carriages, and cow furnished if desired; possession given immediately. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., AT HALF cost price, large house, stable, wash-house, &c.; two hours from New-York; finest bathing and drives on Long Island Sound. Also, other places in the vicinity. Apply to SAMUEL GROON, No. 47 William st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTHPORT, CONN., SEVEN minutes from depot, large house, steam, and gas, fine view of Sound, grapery, greenhouse, and eleven acres of land, all under cultivation; in all respects a first-class residence. Apply to SAMUEL GROON, No. 47 William st, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN PIKE County, Penn.; it consists of twenty-five acres, a good house, barn, and well of water; also a young orchard; all for $800. Apply to owner, Mrs. JAMES EADIE, No. 334 East 25th st., New-York.

LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS—Five acres; fruit and shade trees; on Southern Railroad of Long Island, within thirty-five minutes of New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD; SIX ACRES; with river front; large, well-built dwelling-house; with barn or stable; will be sold very low. Apply to A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, No. 46 Pine st., New-York.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—Farm at Throggs Neck; 55 acres fronting on Westchester Bay; buildings, fruit, &c. Apply to J. G. JENKINS, at First National Bank of Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., a water front for a private residence, in part exchange for other property. Address, stating price and full particulars, HILLSIDE, Box 181 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

BELLEVILLE AND TARRYTOWN.—BEAUtiful houses; high grounds; fruit; very desirable; to rent, sell, exchange. C. PARTRIDGE, 129 Broad st.

SUMMER RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON River for sale or to let. HOLLISTER & MARIE, No. 4 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THIRTY ACRE FARM, three miles from 36th st.; suitable for gardening, milkmen, pasturing or speculators. No. 159 Bowery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST AND DESBROSSES STS. (OPPOSITE JERSEY CITY FERRY) AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS:

WEST AND DESBROSSES STREETS—The five-story brick building and lots Nos. 270 and 271 West st., south-east corner Desbrosses st., 44 by 85 ft.

ALSO,

The five-story brick building, with lease of lots, Nos. 268 and 269 West st., 44 by 82 feet.

ALSO,

The one-and-a-half-story brick building and lease of lot, No. 35 Desbrosses st., 22 by 88 feet.

SUPREME COURT AUCTION SALE, WEDNESDAY next, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two splendid full-size lots on and adjoining 10th av. at 77th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Maps at No. 4 Pine st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 31 EAST 28TH ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story brick house and lot No. 31 East 28th st., north side, between 4th and Madison avs., late the residence of Judge Albert Herring, deceased, lot 25 by 98.9. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE CLINTON AV. PROPERTY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876, at 12 M., at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, by order of the Executors of estate of JAMES H. LOUNSBERY, DECEASED, the dwelling-house, with grounds and stable, situate on the easterly side of Clinton av., about 100 feet north of Lafayette av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The main house is 41 feet 6 inches by 50 feet, three stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The extension is two stories high, with attic, basement, and cellar. The front is of brown-stone, with double-columned brown-stone portico, and two brown-stone bay windows.

The stable on Hamilton st. is 50 feet by 35 feet, two stories high, and faced up with Caltaburg front bricks. The entire first story is lined and finished in hard wood. A tenement is finished in the second story.

The lot is 50 feet front and rear by 200 feet deep.

The property was designed by the late J. H. Lounsbery as a first-class residence, and in all its appointments and construction is considered to be one of the best in Brooklyn.

The location is the best on Brooklyn's handsomest avenue, and must enhance in value, as building plots on the avenue are daily becoming more scarce. The attention of gentlemen desiring to secure a first-class residence in a first-class location is specially called to this sale, as the Executors have determined to close out the property at a figure much below its actual cost.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

P. M. DINGEE, CHAS. PRATT, A. B. LOUNSBERY, Executors.

A photo-lithograph of the buildings can be had of the Executors or Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

Plans of the buildings can be seen at the architect's office, No. 115 Broadway, New-York.

The house will be open for inspection from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

RICHARD V. HARNETT will sell at auction On WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Under the direction of S. H. Hurd, Esq., Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, corner 26th st.

ALSO,

No. 969 FIFTH AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop Nova Scotia stone house, 22x80x100 feet.

No. 36 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, basement, and sub-cellar, 21.6x55x75 feet.

No. 28 EAST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, CORNER MADISON AVENUE.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

Nos. 7, 19, 21, 23, AND 25 EAST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, 20x55x100.5. Leasehold.

All the above houses contain every modern improvement throughout.

No. 156 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two-story brick stable, 20x98.9 feet.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET.—Two lots, with two-story (Mansard roof) frame house, 20x36. Each lot 25x99.11.

TARRYTOWN.—80 70-100 acres of land on Union Heights, at Tarrytown.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—Country seat, half acre of land, and house, 30x36 feet.

Permits to inspect houses and further information at No. 111 Broadway, basement.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF DWELLINGS ON EAST 24TH AND WEST 26TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—The three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 22 East 24th st., between Madison and 4th avs., 20.6x40 feet, with two-story extension. Contains fifteen rooms; in perfect order; recently frescoed and painted; lot, 98.9

WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—The handsome five-story English-basement brick and brown-stone dwellings Nos. 50 and 52 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av., and opposite the Racket Club-house; are each 15.9x60 feet, fifteen rooms, in good order, and replete with all the conveniences; lot, 98.9. These houses are very desirable for investment, being centrally located, and adapted to dwelling purposes or business.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY seat, with three acres, on the banks of the Passaic River, forty-four miles from New-York by Erie Railway, at Passaic Bridge Station, to be sold at auction April 20, at 2:30 P. M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the late David Anderson, deceased. The dwelling has seventeen rooms, with fine approach, and numerous outbuildings; grounds finely shaded and adorned. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers, No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON NORTH BROADWAY, YONKERS, a commodious house, well furnished; all modern improvements; abundance of water; ample lawn and garden; horses, carriages, coachman, &c.; possession May 1, for six months or one year. For permits apply to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, No. 1 Getty House, Yonkers, N. Y.

FURNISHED DWELLING TO LET.—A handsome and completely furnished four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, corner house, for six months or longer; rent will be low to a desirable party. Apply on the premises, No. 135 East 36th st., corner of Lexington av.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, at Newtown, Long Island, within five minutes' walk of station; twenty-five minutes from 34th st. ferry, East River; a good garden and some fruit trees. Rent, $450. Inquire of or address THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, Long Island.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR A NUMber of houses, furnished or unfurnished, from $300 to $2,000 for the season or year, in or near Fairfield, Conn.; one at New-Rochelle and two at Rye on the water. Apply to SAMUEL GLOVER, No. 47 William st., New-York.

TO RENT—HANDSOME PLACE NEAR PLEASANT Valley, on west shore of the Hudson, opposite Manhattanville; twelve acres, large house, outbuildings, lawn, garden, shade, &c.; rent cheap to good tenant. Apply at No. 23 Thomas st., office G. K. Sheridan.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the year or Summer, with or without stable, Clifton, Staten Island; five minutes from ferry; good size; perfectly healthy location. GEO. J. GREENFIELD, No. 56 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO RENT FOR THE Summer, fully furnished, cottage with nine rooms and bath-room, convenient to churches, &c; house-keeper if desired. Address A. M. B., Box No. 82, Greenwich, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE—MADISON AV., NEAR 34TH ST.—Private family will rent house well furnished, full size, butler's extension, billiards, to a strictly private family; very low rent. Address TOWNSEND, Box No. 402 Post Office.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story and English basement house No. 48 West 12th st.; in perfect order. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO LET ON 15TH st., near 6th av.; to a responsible tenant, rent only $1,400; this is a great bargain. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A SMALL house and lot, situated at No. 443 West 45th st. Apply to OWNER, No. 1,424 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

NO. 60 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Brown-stone house to let, unfurnished. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d st.

TO LET.—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, A house, with all modern conveniences, within one minute's walk of station. Rent, $800. Inquire of or address THOMAS WARRIN, Newtown, Long Island.

AT FLUSHING, THREE MINUTES FROM DEPOT, a large double house, three acres of land, garden, fruit, barn, &c.; possession 1st of May or sooner. JOHN H. WHITE, No. 237 Broadway.

AT MONTCLAIR—ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished; beautiful locations. HOWE & PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar st., and Montclair.

TO RENT—NO. 128 EAST 38TH ST., A SMALL four-story house, furnished or unfurnished; rent $1,400 unfurnished. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—TO LET, SEVERAL HOUSES near station, eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; rent to suit the times. Inquire at the railroad station for J. or D. W. BONNEL.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY NO. 201 SOUTH ST., a three-story building near Catharine slip. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

TO LET—LARGE MANSION, FOURTEEN ROOMS, five acres of well-fruited and shade trees, stable, &c., on Long Island, thirty-five minutes from New-York City Hall. A. RAPELYE, No. 113 William st.

TO LET—FOR THE YEAR, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., a furnished cottage, with privilege of stable, garden, &c.; near depot, churches, schools, &c. Address Box No. 83, Montclair, N. J.

TO LEASE—ONE TO FIVE YEARS, THE ELEGANT new houses Nos. 463, 465, 467, and 469 5th av.; rent very moderate. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FRENCH FLATS, WITH ALL MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 367 West 19th st.

SECOND FLOOR NO. 49 CHARLTON ST. to let; in first-class house, with baths. Apply to J. J. MUIR, No. 290 West 12th st.

NO. 46 WEST 38TH-ST.—TO RENT, UNFURnished; four stories, 20 feet; first-class location; permits only from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD VILLA, ON RIVER BANK. Stable, grounds; furnished or unfurnished; rent low. WM. NELSON, No. 24 Old slip.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN ROSEVILLE, N. J., A VERY DEsirable residence containing twelve rooms; all modern conveniences; about two acres of land handsomely laid out with shade, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; location unsurpassed, being 180 feet above tide-water, and in the immediate vicinity of depot, churches, schools, and stores; forty-three minutes from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to JOHN D. TOPPIN, Orange st., corner of Roseville av., Roseville, (Newark,) N. J.

UNION SQUARE.—TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS building No. 35 East 17th st., with or without the stable in rear; this building has a fine frontage of 44 feet on Union square, is well lighted, and in every respect one of the most desirable locations in the City; terms reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to T. E. LYON, At Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th st.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.

$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, the residence of the late Robert Mead, at Greenwich, Conn., near churches; two acres in lawn and garden; abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; good stable on premises; location one of the finest in Greenwich, a view of the Sound for many miles; ten minutes' from depot; twelve trains daily from New-York. Apply to THOS. G. RITCH, No. 271 Broadway.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE BROWN-STONE high-stoop extra-sized house No. 31 West 23d st.; this house is well lighted and ventilated, with large yard, and is handsomely furnished with mantel and pier glasses, and chandeliers; also to let, the four-stalled stable in the rear, fronting on 24th st. Apply to T. E. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and 19th st.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, A LARGE house, fully furnished; fine garden and cow; the garden contains choice fruit of all kinds, and is cultivated by an experienced gardener; this is in all respects a first-class country residence. For particulars apply to or address Mrs. S. C. GILLIS, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., or Mr. ROMER GILLIS, St. James Hotel, New-York City.

APARTMENT FLATS IN THE NEW BLOCK of buildings 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, dining-room, private bath, four bed-rooms, kitchen; stationary tubs, range, dumb waiter; private hall carpeted; each apartment complete; rents low: 5th av. cars from Fulton, Wall, and South Ferries, distance twenty minutes. Apply to janitor, or W. B. COOPER & CO., No. 99 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY COMFORTABLE, pleasant unfurnished (or furnished) house, in good order, at Flushing, L. I., 13 rooms, bath, laundry, and furnace, with 10 acres of land; shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; unfurnished, $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover st., New-York.

$15 TO $25 PER MONTH FOR COTTAGE HOUSES.—Suitable for two families; eighteen minutes out of town; fare ten cents on Newark and New-York Railroad in Jersey City; location healthy and pleasant. Inquire at West Bergen Depot, or of D. E. CULVER & CO., No. 25 Nassau st., Room No. 17.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT AUDUBON PARK, City of New-York, a large double house, all conveniences, and two and one-half acres of land; also stable; the property has a river front unsurpassed, and is in fine order; rent, $3,000. Apply to PETER CARTER, No. 530 Broadway, or COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad st., Executors.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER. Fully Furnished—A gentleman's residence, containing gas, bath, laundry, &c.; nine acres of land, carriage, ice, and green houses; within 900 feet of depot; rent low to desirable tenant; also, house and stable adjoining, unfurnished. H. W. COATES, No. 3 Pine st.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO RENT, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. COMPLETE LISTS FREE. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Extra choice magnificently-furnished high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; rent low. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, Astor House, Office No. 37. TO LET, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 205 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable; rent, $1,500. For permit apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st., second door east of 8th av.

TO LET—IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 352 2D av., to a small American family, second story, three large, beautiful rooms; three nice rooms, third story, for dining-room and kitchen; all improvements; stationary tubs, &c. For particulars apply as above.

TO RENT—FOR ONE, TWO, OR THREE YEARS to a strictly private family, at $700 per month, a beautifully-furnished full-sized corner house on 5th av. and Murray Hill; immediate possession given. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 3,936.

NO. 117 WEST 39TH ST.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop house; will be put in complete order for a good tenant; rent, $1,300. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE CITY—FURnished and unfurnished; also, country houses, in all locations, for sale and to let. Apply to A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 137 East 39th st., in fine order. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET—NO. 147 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.; in fine order. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 42 IRVING PLACE, in perfect order; heated by steam; piano, billiard-table, &c. Apply to BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., 8 Pine st.

NO. 647 MADISON AV., NEAR 60TH ST., OPPOSITE PARK.—That elegant house, cheap to careful tenant. Permits No. 125 East 34th st.

LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS AND medium houses in good locations; must be rented. B. B. MERRILL, No. 610 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

Broad and Wall sts.

RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE.

THE OFFICES

Now Occupied by the

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,

NO. 52 BROADWAY,

EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.

WELL SUITED FOR A

LARGE CORPORATION.

Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., NO. 68 BROADWAY. Offer to let Broadway store and basement, corner Waverley place; also some lofts at rents to suit the times; others.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—NO. 78 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL ST., and rear No. 46 Elizabeth st., connecting if desired; fine six-story stores, together or in parts, adapted to clothing, tobacco, furniture, &c. Apply to W. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th av., for business or storage purposes; entrance through the store. Apply as above to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 42 BARCLAY ST., BEtween Church and Greenwich sts. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET NEAR GRAND st.; also store on Walker st., near Broadway; splendid location for any business; reasonable rents. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 861 Broadway, above Union square, at a low rent; very desirable. Apply to WILLIAM H. JACKSON & CO., No. 31 East 17th st.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A PRIvate stable, manufactory, or laundry; side lighted; 23x95; near 2d av. and 11th st. Apply at 53 3d av.

EIGHTH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH sts.—Several fine stores to let at reduced rents. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PLOT IN SLEEPY HOLLOW Cemetery, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. Address, stating price and full particulars, C. B., Box No. 181 Post Office, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small two-story basement brick house; good location; $4,500 to $5,000 cash. Address, with full particulars, CASH, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for put ing and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, JAMES M. HALSTED, CHARLES PLACE, DAVID WETMORE, HENRY P. WEST, Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 17th day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School-house No. 37, on 87th st., near 4th av.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, ANDREW SMITH, DAVID H. KNAPP, CHARLES CRARY, JOHN L. TONNELE, Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 2, 1876.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1876.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until April 17, 1876, for the following work:

Photo-lithographing the drawings of back issues of patents previous to July 1, 1871, as authorized by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, Stat. at Large, volume 18, page 365.

Specimens of the kind of work required will be furnished to all persons desiring to bid. Copies will also be furnished to those who desire to prepare samples to accompany bids. Information as to the time within which each kind of work will be required, to be furnished will be afforded on application to this office.

Paper, in all cases, will be furnished by the contractor, and must be of the agreed quality.

Bids will be received only from persons who have present facilities for doing the work, and the Commissioner must be satisfied of their ability.

Bonds will be required of contractors for prompt and satisfactory performance of the work. The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any and all bids that may be offered.

R. H. DUELL, Commissioner of Patents.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 17th day of April next, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of an outside iron stairway at Colored Grammar School No. 2, on South 5th av., near Broome st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

ALBERT KLAMROTH, WILLIAM DOWD, HENRY P. WEST, DAVID WETMORE, ERNEST CAYLUS, Committee on Colored Schools.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1876.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, 25th day of April, 1876, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a first-class light-ship, in accordance with specifications and drawings, bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors, at the Custom-house, Portland, Maine; at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so.

JOHN G. WALKER, Commander United States Navy, Naval Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 314 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1876.

HENRY E. LAWRENCE, THOMAS T. LAWRENCE, Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors for Executors. mh14-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTONIO JOSE DE FAURE, sometimes called JOSE or JOSEPH DE FAURE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1876.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Administrator.

CONDERT BROTHERS, Proctors. mh28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her office, No. 41 Eldridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM, Executrix.

ja25 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.

MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS, Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.

n23-law6mTu*

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

EVERSON & REED,

MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER HAND-STAMPS,

HAVE MOVED

FROM NO. 36 VESEY ST. TO NO. 241 BROADWAY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN CONNECTED WITH A large manufacturing house about to visit California, would attend to any commissions intrusted to his care. Address for two days DUNBAR, Post Office Box 3,747.

INSTRUCTION.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO ENTER PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. RATES REDUCED RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES. TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call or send for circular with full particulars. S. S. PACKARD, Principal and Proprietor, No. 805 Broadway.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Commercial English, and Classical, hours suiting foreigners and backward persons privately; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts; writing, $3 monthly.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its Spring term April 10; a few vacancies for boarding pupils, who may remain during the Summer months if desired.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.—Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH person of many years experience in teaching French, German, and English; or would wait on an invalid lady; best references. Address at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

A PARIS LADY DESIRES TO GIVE FRENCH lessons. Apply at No. 222 West 17th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—W. M. BANKS, as Receiver of the Security Savings Bank of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against HENRY McCABE and Thomas Geasty, as Executors of the last will and testament of Patrick Boylan, deceased; Kate E. Cassin, (otherwise called Catharine Cassin,) wife of James Cassin; and James Cassin, her husband; Francis Xavier Cassin, Alexander Halliday, Nicholas Pflaum, Terence Boylan, Patrick Boylan, Elizabeth Boylan, Catherine Boylan, and John Boylan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants Terence Boylan, Patrick Boylan, Elizabeth Boylan, Catherine Boylan, and John Boylan.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1876.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

The amended summons and amended complaint in the above entitled action were this day duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1876.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ap11-law6wTu

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER BERGEN and JOHN P. MORRIS, Trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Bergen, deceased, plaintiffs, against STEPHEN P. TALLMAN and MARY A. TALLMAN, his wife, ANN E. CLAY and JOHN CLAY, her husband, ALVAH A. CLARK, AUGUSTINE REGER and PATRICK ORR, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 219 Montague street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875.

JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

To the defendants Ann E. Clay and John Clay: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1876.—Dated Brooklyn, March 13, 1876. JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, mh14-law6wTu No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—JANE C. CLARENDON and WILLIAM STRANG, plaintiffs, against JOHN B. HARVEY, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-two 29-100 dollars, with interest on $137 25 from December 18, 1875, and on $142 20 from the 1st day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb. 2, 1876.

LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated March 2, 1876.

LOUIS COHEN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, mh7-law6wTu* No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHER HELLER, DAVID HELLER, and SOLOMON W. HELLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,002.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Asher Heller, David Heller, and Solomon W. Heller, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1876.

ap11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, composing the firm of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis H. Tyler, in said district, one of the above named firm, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of May, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventh day of April, 1876.

ap11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLEMENTINA T. RICHARDSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Commercial Exchange, at No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 3d day of May next at 12 o'clock M., by J. Cole, auctioneer, all those two lots of land situate in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the southerly side thereof by Moore street, on the westerly side thereof by Morrell street, on the easterly or north-easterly side thereof by Bushwick avenue, and on the northerly side thereof by a line drawn parallel with said Moore street, and fifty (50) feet distant northerly therefrom.

Further information may be had of J. Cole, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, or of the undersigned,

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

ap11-law3wTu No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN G. SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES H. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the twenty-seventh day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Benjamin G. Smith, Jr., and Charles H. Smith, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, in said District, who were on the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN H. PLATT,

ap11-law3wTu* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STONEHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles Stonehill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876. LAUREN REDFIELD, Assignee,

ap4-law3wTu* 82 Nassau street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, A. D. 1876. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Runyon W. Martin, Junior, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ALLAN LEE SMIDT, Assignee,

ap4-law3wTu* No. 67 Exchange place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, bankrupts.—Samuel Lippincott, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said District, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

mh28-law3wTu

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. V. Bishop.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TEARS, IDLE TEARS—THE RIVALS—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OPERA—COMEDY—BURLESQUE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CHICKERING HALL.—LECTURE BY BRET HARTE.—"The Argonauts of '49."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Senate has passed the House bill relating to silver change without either the Reagan amendment, making fifty trade dollars legal tender in a single payment, or the two new sections added by the Finance Committee, providing for the coinage of silver dollars of the old pattern. Senators SHERMAN and JONES reserve their project for a future opportunity, consenting to strike it out of the present bill, which provides for deficiencies in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and therefore demands immediate action. The debate on the bill yesterday is interesting as well as highly important. Mr. BOGY, one of the champion inflationists of the Senate, showed a full comprehension of what the silver dollar might be made to do for the country. Mr. SHERMAN could not answer Mr. BOGY's argument, that if silver dollars can be honestly issued, they may be honestly used to pay the bondholder as well as the greenback holder. The only safety is by force of public opinion to compel Congress to adhere to the law of 1873, by which the silver dollar was abolished. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, showed that he, too, as well as Mr. BOGY, appreciated the scope of the Finance Committee's project. Even Mr. MORTON objected to the wanton addition of another to the various sorts of dollars already in use. Mr. SHERMAN, innocent man, had hoped the bill would pass without much discussion!

Representative HEREFORD, of West Virginia, like *Col. Sellers*, "goes in for the old flag and an appropriation." As Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, he has performed an extraordinary piece of work in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. The creeks and trout-streams of his own picturesque State are to receive more of the public money than New-York, with its vast ocean and lake commerce. Considering that about two-thirds of the Customs duties collected in the United States are paid on goods entered at this port, one would suppose that New-York should have a fair show in the distribution of appropriations for the improvement of harbors. But New-York is third on the list. The general character of the bill, as analyzed in our Washington dispatches, indicates gross ignorance of the principles which should govern the distribution of these important public improvements, or something worse. It was a prodigious blunder to put a West Virginia politician at the head of the Committee on Commerce. And Mr. HEREFORD's astonishing performance is justifying the worst expectations of those Democrats who marveled much at his appointment.

The resolution of Mr. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, which was adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday, is a timely one. It was a direction to the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the right of petition is enjoyed by the Army. Under BELKNAP's rule, an order of a most curious character was issued, prohibiting all officers practically from making any communication to Congress except through the War Department, or even from personal intercourse with Congressmen, when in Washington, except under the surveillance of the department. The obvious motive of the Secretary of War was to keep from Congress all knowledge of the swindling in which he and his confederates were engaged. At the same time, it can easily be seen that there is some danger to discipline in unrestricted interference of officers in political matters, and the subject is one which will bear investigation and study.

An interesting letter on the sentiment among the Virginia negroes concerning the Presidency is printed this morning. A good deal has been said about the unanimity of the colored Republicans for this or that candidate. By our correspondent's observations, it is plain that no such unanimity exists among this class in Virginia. How it may be in other States, we shall see later. It does not follow, however, that the colored delegates at Cincinnati may not be found nearly united on the side of Mr. MORTON. The machinery of politics can hardly be expected to operate more strictly in response to actual sentiment among the colored men of the South than among the white men of the North. But we shall be much mistaken if there is not more independence and intelligence among the colored men at Cincinnati than is generally expected. So far, those of the race who have gained national prominence, with one conspicuous exception, have been men of more than ordinary ability and soundness of character. It is not likely that it will be otherwise in the convention.

Brooklyn will have fewer murders than it has had of late, if its murderers are tried and convicted with the promptitude which has marked the cases of RUBENSTEIN and FUCHS. We have no special admiration for District Attorney BRITTON, but it must be conceded that he has conducted these two cases with equally marked ability and success. In both, he has had to deal with juries who have had the good sense to refuse to be misled by any juggling with words in regard to the kind of "premeditation" necessary to constitute murder in the first degree. The next step left for the counsel of FUCHS is to find a New-York Judge who can be induced to grant a stay of proceedings. That, happily, is likely to be a more difficult task than it was in RUBENSTEIN's case.

The statement is made on apparently good authority that the Justices of the District Civil Courts of this City have subscribed $2,700 to defeat the bill now pending to consolidate these courts and to largely reduce their expenditures. If this be true, it would be difficult to imagine a better argument for dealing with these courts in a spirit of the most radical reform. Men who get up a corruption fund for the purpose of protecting themselves against changes demanded by public necessity, take the readiest method of demonstrating the weakness of their own cause. If the bill cannot be defeated by the use of legitimate arguments, it ought, in a body mainly composed of honest men, to be beyond the reach of illegitimate arguments. And in spite of some indications to the contrary, we hold to the opinion that there is but a small proportion of this Legislature open to corrupt influences.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

The dramatic completeness of a successful mercantile career has never been better exemplified than in the life of A. T. STEWART. There is very little romance about it, and through all its stages there run the homely qualities of shrewdness, thrift, and perseverance, mingled with just enough of boldness and original enterprise to raise the man above the rank of the plodding and cautious merchant who earns a competency instead of a magnificent fortune. But A. T. STEWART never turned aside from the path of legitimate business to that of daring speculation. To ordinary men, some of his ventures may have appeared rash, but it was the rashness due to a keener foresight and a better poised judgment than that of his fellows. His life is a standing proof of the efficacy of honesty, industry, and well-directed intelligence in laying the foundations of vast wealth. The man who has amassed the largest fortune over accumulated within the span of a single life was simply a hard-working, careful merchant, with a decided talent for organization and a somewhat rare faculty for taking as firm a grasp of petty details as of broad and general principles. There was no gambler's luck in the methods of action which expanded the five thousand dollars of 1822 into the forty or fifty millions of 1876. Any business man with unflagging energy, patient self-denial, and consistent principle may fairly hope to accumulate a fortune by similar methods.

Sprung from that hardy, self-reliant, and versatile Scoto-Irish stock which has given so many great names to our political, military, and mercantile history, A. T. STEWART was emphatically the creature of that half century of unexampled progress which made the United States the wonder and the envy of older communities. Living through a period of perhaps more rapid commercial expansion than we may witness for many years to come, he never yielded to the temptation of making haste to be rich. He labored to enlarge the area of his business with a singleness, and at times a relentlessness, of purpose which had in it something of the heroic. But he abjured the gain to be derived from extravagant profits about as sedulously as he did the dear-bought advantage to be derived from false representations and extravagant professions. He kept faith with the public so rigidly and so long that the public needed no persuasion to believe that his goods were what he represented them to be. It was perhaps the chief secret of his success that the unskilled buyer could, in spite of his lack of knowledge, secure as fair treatment from A. T. STEWART as the skilled one could obtain anywhere. His dealings with opponents have been characterized as harsh and pitiless, but that was because he looked on commercial competition as a system of warfare in which the longest purse and the best-directed energy were as much entitled to their reward as the most skillful strategy or the most approved weapons of destruction. If the few suffered from such a system, the many were the gainers. Generous impulse would have been set down by Mr. STEWART as an element of weakness in business transactions; exact and unvarying justice as the element of most enduring strength.

To that extent, the influence of A. T. STEWART has been a moral power in the commercial history of the United States, whose value it would be difficult to overestimate. The success of his system of plain dealing produced so many imitators that it is to-day the rule instead of the exception among the leading dry-goods merchants of our great cities. And that system has become so generally recognized as the only passport to permanent success that it will remain with us long after Mr. STEWART's share in establishing it has been forgotten. His vast business, too, whether or not it is destined to retain the cohesion and the perfect organization which he impressed upon it, will be a perpetual example of the great results which can be accomplished by a single mind and will acting through a number of carefully-selected agents. A. T. STEWART's establishment was looked on as a near approach to ideal perfection by those who like to see producer and consumer brought into the closest possible relations, to whom "middle men" represent so much wasted energy, and the multiplication of small enterprises as so much extra friction in the economical machinery of distribution. Those who object to highly-developed commercial mechanism as tending to crush out a valuable element of our middle-class life, and to lessen the number of prizes attainable by the humble merchant, will still admit the value of a house like STEWART's in times of mercantile difficulty and distress. It stood too high for the storm to reach, was too securely founded for the tempest to shake. The force of a commercial panic is, of course, in inverse ratio to the number of people who yield to it, and the great capitalist, when he is also a man identified with many active business enterprises, becomes, at a time when confidence is shattered, a decided guarantee of financial recovery.

It will only be by degrees that we shall be able to appreciate the void which has been caused by the death of A. T. STEWART. Thousands of spindles ran at his bidding; thousands of employes looked to him, directly or indirectly, for bread. He was the centre of great real estate interests, and the parent of comprehensive schemes for supplying homes to the people and lodgings for the poor. He was the largest individual contributor but one to the City Treasury of New-York, and by far the largest to the Treasury of the nation. He was the mainstay of more than one bank, the reputed prop of one or two large dry goods houses in other cities, and the almost sole employer of manufacturing establishments in both hemispheres. Great importer as he was, he has done more than most people are aware to cultivate textile industries in the United States. He was not the man to leave the multitude of affairs in which he was concerned hanging at loose ends, but now that the directing brain has ceased to act, and the overseeing eye is closed in death, there must be a momentary shock and interruption to multiplied activities and interests such as it has seldom been given to man to direct. The disposal of that vast accumulation of fifty years of successful business, and the fate of the enterprises which drew from it their life-blood, is a question which will be the universal theme of public speculation for some days to come.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

There can be no doubt that the most important issue that can be brought before the American voters this year is that of general reform. Whether this issue will in fact be made it is too early to say. That will depend on a variety of circumstances. Primarily, it will be determined by the nominations of the two great parties. If one of them should name a candidate of recognized ability and sincerity, whom every one would recognize as devoted to reform, and the other party should name an inferior candidate, then the issue would be made, and might be made very distinctly. In that case, the party making the good nomination would be very greatly strengthened, and its opponent greatly weakened, independent of all other issues. Party ties, as they have heretofore existed, would not be wholly broken. It would be absurd to expect that. They are too strong to be lightly snapped. But the margin on which either party can operate is not so liberal but that a change of a relatively small number of votes would give victory where it could not otherwise be had. This fact is of special importance to the Republican Party, because the voters whose hearts are set most firmly upon reform have hitherto acted mainly with that party. They are too numerous to be disregarded, and they can easily be alienated. No consideration which now seems likely to obtain, could hold them if a bad nomination, or one not distinctly and obviously good, is made. There are other questions than reform which interest the great body of Republicans quite as much as, or more than, reform does; but there are enough Republicans to whom reform is, at the present moment, of more value than all other things to defeat the party next Fall unless their desires are gratified. This would be sure to happen if the Reformers were induced to go directly into the Democratic ranks by a Democratic nomination conspicuously better than the Republican nomination. It might happen, if the reformers were sufficiently disgusted, to put in the field a third candidate, or to abstain from voting. Whether reform will enter actively, or merely passively, into the campaign depends, therefore, on the action of the nominating conventions at Cincinnati and St. Louis, and especially upon that of the former.

Of nearly equal importance with the question of reform, and closely akin to it, will be the question of the currency. It is hardly possible that this issue shall fail of being sharply made. The majority of the Republican Party is sound on this question. The majority of the Democratic Party is unsound. The correctness of this conclusion there is now no reasonable ground to question. The course of the Democratic majority in the House, and the almost unbroken series of committals by the Republican conventions to the policy of resumption, fix the attitude of the two parties beyond any doubt. The simple fact that the Republicans have placed upon the statute-book a pledge to redeem the legal tenders at a specified time, and have firmly resisted the numerous attempts made by the Democrats to repudiate that pledge, makes it practically impossible to evade or confuse the financial issue. The course of events, moreover, is pressing this issue upon both parties with an urgency that is all the while increasing. The business of the country is too much embarrassed to allow the question to fall into the background. The people are divided as to the cause and the remedy of the condition of things which has now prevailed so long; but the number of those who think that there can be any possible relief in inflation, or without resumption, is continually lessening. It is lessening even more rapidly in the Republican ranks than in those of the Democracy. Everything points to the Republican Party as the one likely to lead the country out of the slough into which it has fallen, and many things combine to force the Democratic Party into a position of championship for the mischievous notions which have largely dragged us into the slough. It also happens that it would be difficult for the Republican Party to select a candidate who could hold the Republican reformers and win those in sympathy with them from the Democratic Party without at the same time choosing a representative of sound financial ideas. Two powerful considerations, therefore, incite the Republicans to make such a choice. Whether they will do so, or whether their convention will be "captured" by politicians working for the advancement of one or another purely partisan candidate, remains to be seen. For ourselves, we shall refuse to believe, unless we are compelled to do so, that the Republican organization will fail to respond to the sterling sense and the sincere conviction of its members.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that reform and resumption, of however vital importance they may be, are to be the only, or necessarily the controlling, issues this year. On the contrary, whoever may be named by either party, there are two questions which will be warmly discussed, and which will influence a great many votes. One of these is what is vaguely but comprehensively known as the Southern question. This will not be presented as a choice between two defined lines of policy, but as a choice, rather, between two opposite tendencies. A great many thousand voters do not, and cannot, regard with indifference the fatal facility with which the Democrats in Congress have connected themselves with the lost cause and its adherents. The preference given to Confederate soldiers in the appointments of the House; the refusal to allow even a vote on the exemption of JEFFERSON DAVIS from amnesty; the bitter harangues of such Confederate fire-eaters as HILL, of Georgia; the choice of a man as President of the Democratic caucus, whose declared ambition as a Senator is to rank with JEFFERSON DAVIS; the flood of Southern claim bills, and the inability of the Democratic leaders to repress offensive demonstrations by their Confederate associates—all these are matters which have produced a profound impression upon the public mind. It is a question of sentiment, undoubtedly, but sentiment is not a force to be despised in a political contest, whether it is a just or a mistaken one. In this case the sentiment happens to be patriotism, which is not yet obsolete in the United States, and it would be idle to ignore it.

The other matter which will enter into the canvass under any circumstances is the attachment of the people to their free schools. It is true that the National Government has nothing to do with the schools, and that the Democratic Convention would deny, and probably with sincerity, any desire to injure them. But it is equally true that an influential portion of the Catholic clergy are opposed to the schools, and that the only agency by which they could hope to accomplish their ends is the Democratic Party. On this simple fact a great many voters will act.

It is quite possible that the canvass may so shape itself that these two questions, of comparatively remote importance, and having little to do with the immediate measures contemplated by either party, may determine the result of the Presidential election. But the one thing that is certain is, that the Republicans can readily make a nomination which, whatever the issues, shall be a strong one with reference to all of them. A splendid and worthy success, therefore, lies ready to their hand, if they will but have the sense and the courage to grasp it.

THE INVESTIGATION BUSINESS.

It is daily becoming more apparent that the so-called investigations by the House of Representatives are being conducted solely in the interest of the Democratic Party. At the first, impartial people gave the investigators credit for being at least partly in earnest in an attempt to purify the public service. Whatever advantage any exposures might incidentally give to the party was allowed. But the unfairness, partiality, and blundering incompetency, which the Democratic committeemen have shown, have dispelled all popular notions as to their honest intentions. The investigations, without a single exception, have been conducted with a pettiness and meanness that would disgrace a knot of village politicians. Not one of the Democratic leaders, accidentally charged with any of these inquiries, has shown himself capable of rising above the considerations of partisan advantage. Not one has evinced a spark of that patriotic firmness which prompts a statesman to go straight on with his painful duty of exposing wrong without regard to personal feeling or consequences. CLYMER, WHITTHORNE, GLOVER, and all the rest of these small politicians remind one of nothing so much as a group of ancient gossips, intent only on spreading evil news of other people.

The management of the Belknap case is a fair sample of all the rest. The Democratic members of the House had practically advertised for allegations against Republicans in office. Information concerning the Fort Sill post tradership corruption was brought to one of the Democratic members of a House committee which was never heard of before now. The "investigation" consisted of receiving evidence which was ready and conclusive. The Democratic members met secretly in committee, and gathered up the testimony as rapidly as possible, keeping the Republican members of the committee in the dark as to what was going on until secrecy could no longer be maintained. Whatever may have been the gravity of the case, and whatever is true of the guilt of BELKNAP, the inquiry was conducted without the dignity of a legislative committee. It was not so much the work of an intelligent and high-minded body of Congressmen as of a coterie of petty politicians, bent only on making as much capital for themselves and their party as could be wrung from the proceeding. While the country was shocked and grieved by this painful exposure of the crimes of a Cabinet officer, Mr. CLYMER was mouthing his speech like a mountebank, and shivering with suppressed excitement to find himself for once a central figure in a great national sensation. His fellow-Democrats seemed to envy him his unhappy eminence. Each ran off frantically on a vain scent for more game; and while they were squabbling among themselves in most unseemly fashion, the principal witnesses in this great case stole away, and were finally brought back by the power of the Administration which the investigators had promised themselves to destroy.

Nearly all of the investigations have been carried on in private. During the time when the House committees were in the hands of the Republicans, the least indication of a desire to keep any inquiry temporarily private was met by a cry of "star-chamber investigation!" from the opposition. The unfairness with which the few open meetings of the Democratic investigators have been characterized, gives ample reason to suspect the motive which prompts the others to secrecy. It is notorious that choice bits of "damaging" evidence are occasionally permitted to drop out from the so-called secret sessions of Mr. WHITTHORNE's committee. Why this is done and why *ex parte* statements, designed to injure somebody, are telegraphed over the country, without opportunity for refutation or explanation, may be readily imagined. It seems to be the policy of this, as of other committees, to hear only one side. The accused is put off with a delusive promise that he shall be heard "by and by." Meantime, an uncontradicted accusation flies abroad, takes root, and flourishes like a falsehood uncontradicted. One of Mr. WHITTHORNE's witnesses, for example, boldly said that a certain mechanical appliance, for the use of which the Navy Department paid a royalty, was a fraudulent affair, useless, and never patented. This was said one day in "secret session." Next day it was telegraphed over the country. The facts, never yet made public by this scandal-loving committee, show that the witness in question either told a falsehood, or did not know what he was talking about.

These Congressional investigations have consumed almost the entire time of the present session. After all the "damaging exposures," nobody has been punished, unless it is the imprisoned and epicurean KILBOURN, and nobody is likely to be, unless it is BELKNAP. And his conviction will mainly depend on the evidence which Mr. CLYMER's committee threw away when they sped MARSH out of Washington. The Democratic members fear the interference of the Republicans, and they are jealous of each other. They are gathering ammunition for a political campaign, not purifying the public service. Whatever of corruption there is in official life should be exposed and cleansed away. The investigators content themselves with raising a huge cloud of scandal, always taking care that every guilty Democrat escapes.

A WESTERN TRAGEDY.

A few days since two simultaneous infants were born in a Des Moines boarding-house, and inasmuch as they were not twins, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to mention that two distinct mothers were involved in the affair. The judicious infant notoriously prefers to be born in the middle of the night, for the reason that it is certain to find its father at home ready to carry messages and execute commissions. The wild Western infant, on the contrary, disdains custom, and is careless of the convenience of others. The two Des Moines infants made their first appearance in the middle of the day, when there was no one in readiness to welcome them; and if they have life-long reason to regret their precipitancy, the verdict of staid and orderly people will be that it served them right.

It so happened that a friendly and neighboring matron, who heard of the casualty, promptly called on the two mothers and volunteered her assistance. Her aid was cheerfully accepted, and the infants being handed to her she placed them in a convenient market-basket, and carried them to her room in order to dampen the enthusiasm with which they had entered on their new existence by making them acquainted with the pins and soap of every-day life. No one claims that she did not perform her task in a thorough and proper manner. The infants were soon made ready for exhibition, and were brought back to their mothers much depressed in spirits, and entertaining grave doubts whether, on the whole, they had acted wisely in emigrating to Des Moines. When, however, the more inquisitive of the mothers desired to know which was her private infant, the officious matron uttered a wild cry and sank fainting to the floor, while the infants rolled from her limp arms and brought up with considerable violence against the coal-scuttle and the rocking-chair.

It will hardly be credited that the well-meaning but unfortunate matron had taken no precaution to distinguish one infant from the other. As a consequence, she was entirely unable to return each to its actual mother. Nothing could have been easier than to mark them, for identification—calling one, say "Schedule A," and the other "Schedule B." This, in fact, is the precise way in which a local lawyer, whose advice was subsequently asked, asserted that the affair ought to have been managed. The same purpose would have been accomplished had the matron cut a small notch in the leg of one infant, or pasted a written label on its forehead, or marked its nose with indelible ink. As she remarked, however, it is easy enough to think of these things when it is too late to use them; and it is doubtful if those who now so severely condemn her for not habitually carrying brass checks in her pocket for the purpose of checking casual infants that may be thrown upon her care, would have been much less "flustered" had they been in her place. That she was "flustered" she readily admits, and though the precise meaning of that term is not very well ascertained, it is generally understood to denote a state of temporary insanity, induced by an excess of infants.

It is not pleasant to dwell upon the grief of the disappointed mothers. To find that, instead of owning one infant each, they had only a tenancy in common of two infants, must have been extremely painful. It is true that a mother who owns an undivided half part of two infants has just as much infantile property as though she owned one entire infant in fee simple. Still, every mother prefers to have a strictly private infant, and the law makes no provision for a partition suit between tenants in common of the same infant. The repentant matron tried to mend matters by advising the mothers to draw for the choice of children. First carefully mixing the infants behind her back, she covered them with a blanket, leaving a single leg of each projecting about three inches from the blanket. Each mother then selected a leg and drew forth the corresponding infant. Perhaps, in these circumstances, this was the best plan that could have been adopted, but it by no means repairs the mischief that had been done. Neither mother will ever have any real satisfaction in her alleged child. Each will always have a terrible fear that she is wasting her time and energies over a colic that rightfully concerns the other mother, and when one child is praised by indiscreet friends for its imaginary beauty, both mothers will insist that their own features have been inherited by the infant in question. When these unhappy babies grow to years of discretion, they will never be satisfied as to their identity, and the blighting consciousness that while other men are forbidden to marry only two grandmothers, they are each forbidden to marry four, will effectually take away the zest of life.

The moral of this tragedy is obviously twofold. It is a warning to Western infants to return to the good old custom of entering upon existence in the night-time, and it will impress upon the minds of all mothers the necessity of keeping labels always on hand for use in sudden emergencies. If these two results should follow, the Des Moines infants will not have been mixed in vain, and what is their loss will prove the gain of future generations.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register's* Presidential ticket is Sherman and Blaine.

The Atlanta *Constitution* reports that Gov. Smith, of Georgia, has written a letter declining a renomination.

The Cincinnati *Times* thinks that Congressman Wheeler, of this State, would make a most excellent Vice President, and secure to the Republicans the thirty-five electoral votes of New-York.

Ex-Senator Brownlow believes that it will make very little difference as to who is nominated or what platform is adopted at St. Louis, the Southern Democrats will fall in and support the nominee.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* is waging a vigorous warfare against the nomination of Minister Washburne for Governor, but says that should he be nominated it will give him its hearty support.

A delegate to the recent Vermont Republican State Convention says that Judge Poland, in a conversation with him on the morning of the convention, had no hesitancy in saying that he had no preference himself between Blaine and Bristow; but that he thought the Republican sentiment of Vermont was in favor of Mr. Blaine, and that he could vote for him with pleasure.

United States Senator Maxey, of Texas, regarding it as important that the Democrats should succeed to power, says: "To do so all of us must yield something on the financial question. We must make an honest compromise of our differences of opinion, each yielding something, and then stand honestly by the compromise. Neither hard-money men, favoring early resumption, nor inflationists, nor let-alone men, can have it all their own way. Dictation by any one of these elements will be disastrous."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The French papers report that an important picture has been discovered at a church in Launoy. It was rolled up for a number of years in a corner of the belfry. When it was taken out the beauty of the coloring was remarked, and after a hasty cleaning its value became apparent. One of the Directors of the Museum of Lille has seen it, and considers it to be by Vandyck.

Some information relative to the extent and support of religious institutions in England and Wales has been communicated to the Statistical Society of London by Mr. Herbert Skeats. He estimated the income of the parochial clergy at four and a half millions sterling per annum. The total amount subscribed for religious purposes he computed to be £16,000,000.

The *Correspondance Universelle* states that the "private and confidential" correspondence of Count Cavour, which was said to have disappeared after his death, has just been discovered by the Italian Police, and that it contains documents of the highest importance, including eleven letters from Napoleon III., eight from Prince Bismarck, and three from Prince Gortschakoff.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in describing the tiger hunt by the Prince of Wales in the jungles of Nepaul on the 19th ult., says: "The weapon with which the Prince shot his six tigers was a Henry 'Express' deer rifle, 450 bore, four and a half drachms charge. There is an idea that this rifle does not answer for close shooting, but it certainly was not justified by the results."

A nother remarkable duel, which might form a kind of pendant to the celebrated encounter between the Ki kenny cats, is reported by the papers as having just been fought in the neighborhood of Toulouse. Two journalists quarrelled, and, finding their goose-quills insufficient, agreed to try pistols. They met, fired, and both fell never to rise again. They had shot each other through the heart, and so the honor of both was satisfie'.

Considerable excitement exists among the British community at Stockholm respecting the British Church. Attempts are being made by non-British members of the congregation to take the control of property paid for by English money entirely out of English control. The British subjects demanded the Consul's protection for the church property, which the Consul granted. The Foreign Office have been communicated with, and the English Trustees are determined not to part with the property.

The Register of Draperstown, County Londonderry, states in his return for the last quarter of the year 1875 that he had to register a death occasioned by drinking ether, which, he says, has been rather extensively made use of in that locality for many years, notwithstanding great attempts made by the clergy and others of influence in the neighborhood to stop the practice. The person referred to had been drinking, it was stated, for two or three days, and had not taken food; on the evening of his death he partook of a draught of ether with two companions and never spoke afterward.

JOURNALISM.

The Petersburg (Va.) *News*, a daily newspaper, has suspended publication. The *Index and Appeal* will fills the field.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* is hereafter to be issued as a morning paper. Its local news renders it of much value to the people of the city, and it is sound politically.

A Kentucky paper remarks: "There should be no rivalry among the members of the press. Our interests are identical, our fame is reciprocal. The shame of one is the shame of the other, and the golden halo encircling the brow of our heroes reflects its rays upon the humblest members of the profession."

OLD DOMINION NEGROES

THEIR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT.

THE INFLUENCE THEY WILL EXERT IN THE COMING ELECTION—WHAT THEY DEMAND—A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT NO MATTER WHERE HE IS FROM—INTERESTING INTERVIEWS—AN OLD BLACK MAN'S OPINION.

From our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Friday, April 7, 1876.

No review of the political situation in Virginia would be complete without a due consideration of the influence of the colored voters. This is, of course, true of all the cotton States, but it is particularly true of Virginia, for in no other part of the South are the negroes so intelligent, so well informed, and so prosperous as they are here. Many causes have combined to produce this result. It is principally to be attributed, however, to the superior education and refinement of the white population. A bl ck man is the most imitative creature in the world, and is always ready to follow the example of those who are socially or in business his superiors. So in the remote districts of Mississippi and Louisiana the colored people are brutal, ignorant, and lawless because their white models are so, and here in Virginia they are enlightened and thirsty for knowledge because their former masters have shown them that only by education could they hope to better their condition. Even before the war, the negroes of "the Old Dominion" were noted all over the Union for their superior intelligence, and "since the surrender" it is a well-known fact that they have advanced wonderfully. To-day they are, as a class, quite as well informed as the farm laborers of most European countries, and in some instances, and they are not uncommon ones, they are not only intelligent but thoroughly educated, and even accomplished. Democratic leaders here, commenting upon these facts, would have the visitor believe that this satisfactory condition of the colored people is to be attributed directly to what they call the good influence of the Democratic State Government. They present this argument most plausibly, but it will not bear close inspection, indeed we have only to cross over into Georgia to demonstrate how utterly fallacious and worthless it is. For years Georgia has been in the hands of the Democrats, "the white people," the natives, have had control of the State Government, and they have been unable to complain of undue Federal interference. In Georgia, then, according to the theory of the Democrats of Virginia, the black population should be more intelligent, more enlightened, and more prosperous in a material sense than they are in any of the so-called Radical States. Unfortunately for the plausible arguments of the Virginians, however, such is not the case. The negroes of Georgia are in no better condition, indeed in many instances they are not so well to do, as are those of Alabama or the Carolinas.

VIRGINIAN NEGROES AND THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

Without further investigating causes, however, I will repeat that, because of his superior intelligence, the influence of the Virginian negro will be very considerable in the coming election. For this reason I have been careful to obtain a correct idea of how the colored people here feel in regard to the Presidential campaign, and to that end have had extended conversations with many of them. They are all surprisingly familiar with current politics, and have off by heart all the good and bad qualities that have recently been advanced for and against the prominent candidates for the Presidency. One mistaken notion which prevails at the North I must correct at once. They do not particularly favor Senator Morton. He has many friends among them it is true, but several of the other candidates are equa ly fortunate in this respect. Here, as in every part of the South, I find that the first choice of all the negroes, ignorant or well informed, was Gen. Grant. "Ole Boss Grant," as the field hands call him, has from the first, because of his military record, occupied a large place in their hearts; to him, equally with "Massa Lincom," they attributed their freedom, and to him they believe all their gratitude should be given. Of late years this feeling has been fostered and kept alive by political leaders, who have always referred to the President as not only the head and chief of the party and the nation, but also as the particular friend of the negro race. To Gen. Grant, then, they believed their first allegiance was due, and among them he would have been supported for a third, a fourth, or even for a life term if he asked it. Recently, however, they have begun to see that his renomination is out of the question, and now they are only anxious that a Republican President should be elected. They care very little who he is or where he comes from, they only desire to know that he is what they call "one of de true party," and that he will protect them in the rights which became theirs after the war. One young colored man, a Richmond shoemaker, and a very bright fellow, forcibly and earnestly gave expression to this feeling. He said in substance that the colored people of Virginia, as a class, had no preference for any particular candidate; all they wanted was a Republican. They knew that all their future and the future of their race all over the country depended upon the election of a man of that party, and even if they had any preferences they would gladly sacrifice them in the interest of the best and strongest man. To them the election meant more than a mere party success; it meant, as they looked at it, their very existence and they did not wish that any act of theirs should throw even the slightest obstacle in the way of Republican victory. They felt that they were not in a condition to judge as to the relative strength of the candidates, and they were willing to leave the selection to the masses of the party at the North. "Of course," said my informant, "we have Blaine, Morton, and Conkling men here as everywhere else, but they are only among the leaders and the men who hold the offices. The negro voters want a Republican; they don't care a cent where he's from or what's his name."

AN OPINION FROM "UNCLE POMP."

The chief attraction of Richmond, and that which is displayed with most pride by the townspeople, is Crawford's truly magnificent equestrian statue of Washington. This is situated in the park just west of the Capitol building, made world renowned as the meeting-place of the Confederate Congress. It is surrounded by statues of eminent American statesmen and allegorical figures which recall the revolution, and apparently give great satisfaction to the crowd of negroes who at all hours of the day and evening are found loitering about the park. This morning, after giving due attention to the statue, I noticed an old negro who was sitting on a bench in its shadow—the heat is already oppressive here—and closely inspecting me as an old negro only can inspect a stranger. I approached the bench carelessly, and taking a seat upon it, determined to "interview" my companion. I commenced by saying: "It's a very fine day, Uncle Pete."

"Yas, Iae took notice to dat, Sah, but my name aint Uncle Pete," was the somewhat unsatisfactory reply. "Well, what is your name?" I asked him. To this question he made no answer for some moments, but all the time kept watching me closely out of the corner of his keen black eye; then he suddenly said, "Whar is you from?" I told him frankly that

I was from New-York, and that I had come all the way from the North to find out what sort of a man the colored people wanted for President instead of "ole Boss Grant." Upon this the old fellow became quite as communicative as he had been suspicious and reserved. He commenced by telling me that his name was "Uncle Pomp"—Pompey in the shadow of Washington's statue!—and said he, "Ise know'd all over Richmond town." "Well," said I, "you are just the kind of a man I want to see; if you are known so well you must be able to tell who the colored people want for President." "Yas," was the reply, "I knows dat well 'nough; don't take much sense neither; dey wants a 'Publican man and no odder, dat's what dey wants." "But," I persisted, "have they no preference, no one they like best?" "Oh yas," said he, brightening up. "Ole boss Grant as did de fightin' dey wants him de best, but folks say as he ain't in de field, and ain't no candicy." "That's true," I replied. "So whom do you want after him?" "Don't care noffin 'bout it no way," said the old fellow, "don't care noffin 'bout it myself; all I wants is a 'Publican man as won't take away freedom. Some ob de boys is talkin' 'bout Marse Morton. Some on em heerd as how Marse Conkling wor a good man, and a heap is goin' for Marse Blaine, but dey don't care much so dey gets a 'Publican; dat's all what most on 'em care on."

This was all I could get the old fellow to say: he wanted, like his more intelligent brethren, a Republican, no matter what his name was or where he came from. The white leaders here may elect delegates in the interest of Blaine, Conkling, or Bristow, and they will doubtless do their best to have their favorite indorsed by the State Convention, but it is not at all probable that they will succeed. The Blaine men are undoubtedly the strongest, but Judge Morton, who heads the Conkling faction, is working hard, and with the negro element disinterested, as I have shown, it can be safely predicted that Virginia's delegation will go unpledged to Cincinnati. H. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. TITIENS' FAREWELL.

The benefit representation of Mme. Titiens, and the lady's farewell appearance in America, occurred at the Academy of Music, last evening. The audience was very large, and its admiration of the distinguished artist took shape after her interpretation of "Bel raggio," when she was called four times before the curtain and fairly overwhelmed with flowers. Besides singing this well-known air, Mme. Titiens, who, by the way, was not in very good voice, appeared in the second act of "Fidelio," which was given in German, with the co-operation of Herr Fritsch, Herr Preusser, and Herr Weinlich. A judgment upon such a prima donna's performance of the whole of Beethoven's immortal work from the rendering of a single act suggests the standard *ex pede Herculem*, which, in most cases, is hardly satisfactory. Yet it needed but an instant's attention to the eloquence of the singer's delivery and the expressiveness of her acting when *Leonora* first discloses herself to *Florestan*, to enlighten the spectator as to the beauty and significance of her portrayal of the heroine. Herr Fritsch, who has a fine and robust tenor voice, sang and acted with a passion and skill which made him worthy of association with Mme. Titiens. The programme included, besides these elements, the fourth act of "La Traviata," exceedingly well sung by Mme. Pappenheim and Mr. Tom Karl, and a new piano-concerto, by Mr. W. G. Cusins. A single hearing of a work of this order is altogether insufficient for the formation of an opinion of its worth; it appeared to us, last night, however, that Mr. Cusins had allowed the orchestral part of his task undue prominence. The concerto is of great technical difficulty, and pretty melodious; Mme. Arabella Goddard executed it intelligently and cleanly.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The reproduction at Booth's Theatre last evening of Mr. Charles Calvert's adaptation of Shakespeare's "Henry V.," was witnessed by a large and appreciative audience which comfortably filled the auditorium and galleries. The company is in respect of some of its elements the same as the one by which the piece was acted at this theatre in February last, and it comprises Mr. George Rignold as *King Henry V.*, Mr. Frederick Thorne as *Fluellen*, Mr. C. B. Bishop as the ancient *Pistol*, &c. The changes in the cast have been, however, quite numerous. Miss Rosa Rand appears as *Rumor*, in the place of Mrs. Charles Calvert, and does her best to perform what must always be a thankless task. Mr. P. Wilson appears as *MacMorris* in place of Mr. J. P. Lonsdale; Mr. E. F. Knowles as *Williams*, in the stead of Mr. Frederick B. Ward; Mr. C. T. Parsloe represents Mr. Edwin Irving as *Nym*; Mr. August Piton is the *French King* in the place of Mr. Charles Rockwell; Mr. W. A. Whitecar acts for Mr. Henri Stuart as the *Dauphin*, and Mlle. Louise Dorel does duty for Mlle. Girardin as *Princess Katherine*. The scenery, armor, dresses, appointments, &c., are the same as those formerly used. Concerning the representation itself there is little, if anything, to be added to what has been already mentioned on previous occasions. The performance is characterized by the same traits, and the individual impersonations, while, perhaps, a trifle sharper and better defined, have lost none of the attributes whereby they appealed so strongly to popular approbation when "Henry V." was produced.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

A melodramatic play in a prologue and three acts, entitled "Wide-Awake," the author of which has discreetly avoided the publication of his name, was produced for the first time last evening at Wood's Museum, before an audience whose proportions must have vastly pleased the management. "Wide-Awake" introduces some twenty personages, all of whom will be recognized as old acquaintances who do and say many familiar things. The early scenes are laid in New-York, and in them we are afforded a glimpse of the misery and crime characteristic of the lowest strata of the denizens of the metropolis. Thence, after the audience witnesses a highly sensational drowning scene, the action is transferred to the wilds of Arizona, where *Danger* (Mr. George France) achieves some wonderful feats with the assistance of a long-barreled rifle, several formidable revolvers and knives, and two well-trained dogs. The eccentricities of Mr. Sheldon as *Samuel Buster*, a pop-corn "merchant," met, as usual, with the boisterous approval of the gallery.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Lyceum Theatre—a house which has met with many reverses of fortune—promises, from present indications, to become one of the most popular resorts of its kind in the City. Judiciously adhering to the original project of presenting a vaudeville entertainment, the management has succeeded admirably, for, although free from all the more disagreeable features of the regular variety establishments, the programme offered nightly is still varied enough to satisfy even the most fastidious in that respect, while it is devoid, at the same time, of anything that might offend a refined taste. The only difference between the attractions for the present week and those tendered last, arises from the substitution of an amusing farce entitled "Sarah's Young Man," for the somewhat dull and uninteresting "Sketches in India." In "Sarah's Young Man," Mr. Walter Lennox, a comedian of experience, succeeded in highly pleasing a large audience by the quiet, unaffected humor which he infused into the part of *Sam Shoeleaf*. As the exceedingly loquacious *Sarah Tibbs*, Miss Florence Ellis bore off a large share of the honors, while in the minor parts Miss Nellie Boyd, Mrs. Louise Watson, and Messrs. Randolph and Rouse were acceptable. Several songs and sketches by Mr. N. C. Goodwin, Jr., a very clever mimic, preceded the comedietta, "The Little Rebel," in which Miss Minnie Palmer portrayed very happily the character of the mischievous schoolgirl. Mr. Harry Josephs as *Poppincourt* excited unbounded merriment, particularly by his comical contortions in waltzing. As an afterpiece Burnand's burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan" was represented, and this dismissed the spectators in a cheerful mood. In this portion of the entertainment Mr. Goodwin as *Capt. Crosstree* imitates the peculiar delivery and mannerisms of Mr. Stuart Robeson with remarkable accuracy.

WASHINGTON.

THE HARBOR AND RIVER BILL.

HOW THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS RUSHED THROUGH AN APPROPRIATION—A STUPENDOUS JOB FOISTED UPON THE HOUSE—AN IMPOSITION UPON TAX-PAYERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—It is interesting to notice from the River and Harbor bill that, in the estimation of the Committee on Commerce, the chief maritime State of the Union is Michigan. The navigable waters of the creeks in the mountains of West Virginia are second in importance to the waters of Michigan; and New-York, with its vast ocean commerce, comes third on the list. Then follow in order Tennessee, Texas, Arkansas, and Iowa. The list of appropriations for these States, hastily made out, but without doubt very nearly correct, is as follows: Michigan, $525,200; West Virginia, the home of the Chairman of the committee, $495,000—not a dollar of which is to be spent on the Ohio River; New-York, $482,000; Arkansas, $390,000; Iowa, $275,000. These seven States receive more than half of the whole sum appropriated by the River and Harbor bill. The bill is very curiously drawn. It has been the custom heretofore to begin with the northern lakes and rivers, at the extreme West, and to go around the frontier in order, so that any one reading the bill could easily follow the geographical distribution of the appropriations. The bill drawn this year begins with Western New-York, passes through Duluth, in Minnesota, back to Michigan; then to Wisconsin, and back to Ohio; then to the New-England States, and thence back to Des Moines Rapids; then to Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, Oregon, California, Louisiana, New-York, New-Jersey, West Virginia, Mississippi, and so on, the entire bill being so constructed that it requires a very considerable labor to find any particular river or harbor to collect together the appropriations for any one State. Take the appropriations for New-York State as an illustration, in another way. The items are found on seven pages, scattered all through the bill, from the first to the last. In consequence of this arrangement, it was absolutely impossible for members to know what they were voting for, and many Republicans who voted in the affirmative would be glad of the opportunity to change their record to the other side of the list. The items of appropriations for the State of New-York have been published heretofore. The City of Galveston has a larger appropriation for harbor improvements than the City of New-York, including the work on Hell Gate, for which $200,000 are appropriated.

A few instructive items might be gathered from the bill, which is worthy of still further analysis. The appropriations for the Mississippi River are scattered in various places through the bill, no less than seven appropriations being made, amounting in all to over eight hundred thousand dollars. This does not include the payment for the Eads jetties, which was provided for by law last year. This bill accomplishes all that a certain convention of Southern and Western Congressmen was called to consider and urge three years ago, at St. Louis. There is voted for the improvement of the Cumberland River, $75,000; for the improvement of the Great Kanawha River, in West Virginia, $300,000; $40,000 is appropriated for the Coosa River, in Georgia; $40,000 for the Red River, in Louisiana; $25,000 for New River, in Virginia and West Virginia, on which some lead mines are situated, the ownership of which might properly be investigated; $25,000 for the Upper Monongahela, in West Virginia. This river never was navigable, and is completely dammed up near Pittsburg; for the Wisconsin Fox River improvement, $190,000; the Wabash River in Indiana, $75,000; for the Tennessee River, $300,000—most of which is to be expended upon Mussel Shoals. These are a few of the items which more than two-thirds of the House, including the strict constructionists of the Democratic Party, and the economical Republicans, voted to pass without reading, under a suspension of the rules. The bill, of course, was read through in the House, but in the confusion no one, however patiently attempting, could understand its purport. The Republicans who voted for the bill knew it was some thousands of dollars smaller than last year, and supposed it was the usual sort of a bill, and were willing to vote for it, knowing that if it came up for discussion by items, it would be very largely increased. They are now very sorry and very anxious to take back their votes. The truth is, that no such stupendous job has ever been foisted on the House. Besides the large items of the character mentioned, there seems to be hardly a creek or mountain brook in the whole South that has not had appropriated for it from three to fifteen thousand dollars. The Senate is a very unsafe body usually to trust with a river and harbor bill, but this year it may probably be depended on to reduce very largely the bill which has passed the House. Not a dollar in excess of $2,000,000, or $2,500,000, can be shown to be needed for all the necessary improvements catalogued in this remarkable bill. It verifies the prophecy of Mr. Randall, that none of the committees but his own could be trusted to make any reductions in an appropriation bill, and justifies the distrust which he felt of the sincerity of the whole body of his Democratic members.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

EXTENSION OF TIME ASKED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO ENABLE THE UMPIRE TO DISPOSE OF UNFINISHED CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Fish to-day sent a communication to the House Committee on Appropriations urging an extension of time of the Mexican Claims Commission to Jan. 1, 1877. The time of the commission expired by limitation on Jan. 31 last. The law establishing the commission provides that the umpire shall have six months additional time in which to complete his work. At the expiration of the commission Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire, had before him 133 cases for decision, and fifteen others in which motions for rehearing, revision, &c., were pending. He has now 118 cases undisposed of. Sir Edward states it will be impossible for him to dispose of these cases within the time allowed, and if he is to dispose of all the cases now before him, an extension of time must be granted. In view of these facts the Mexican Minister joins Secretary Fish in recommending an extension of time to Jan. 1, 1877. Secretary Fish thinks such an extension would be to the interest of the claimants, and particularly to our citizens, who have claims pending to a very large amount. No additional appropriation of money will be required, should the time be extended, there being an unexpended balance of nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars to the credit of the commission. The Secretary asks that authority be given to use so much of this unexpended balance as may be necessary. The law provides a salary of $3,000 per annum for the umpire. Sir Edward Thornton was appointed umpire Oct. 18, 1873, but has declined to accept pay for his services. Authority is asked by Secretary Fish to draw the amount of salary that will be due Sir Edward to July 1, 1876, and that he may apply it to obtaining a proper testimonial as an expression of the appreciation of the Government for the labor and ability bestowed by the British Minister upon these claims. The amount asked by the Secretary to continue the commission is $6,300. A bill covering the points above named is in the hands of Mr. Randall and will be presented to the committee.

THE SILVER CURRENCY BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE MEASURE IN A MODIFIED FORM BY THE SENATE—THE FIFTY-DOLLAR LEGAL-TENDER SECTION STRUCK OUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate to-day passed the bill to provide for a deficiency in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, better known as the "Silver bill." Mr. Sherman called the bill up during the morning hour, and made an extended explanation of its provisions. After a limited discussion, the amendments of the Senate Finance Committee were dissented from, with the understanding that they were to be brought forward hereafter as a separate proposition. It being evident that there would be an extended debate upon the proposition for a new legal-tender silver dollar, this course was taken to expedite the passage of the bill. The bill, as it has passed the Senate, is the bill as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, with an additional appropriation of $48,000 for continuing the printing of national-bank notes, as recommended by the Controller of the Currency, and an amendment providing that the fractional currency redeemed by the operations of this act shall be held as a part of the sinking fund. Mr. Reagan's legal-tender section was stricken out. The bill as it passed the Senate was at once reported to the House and referred to the appropriate committee, and the committee intends to-morrow morning to report the bill to the House with the recommendation that the amendment by the Senate be concurred in.

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATIONS.

A BRANCH OF THE INQUIRY THAT THE COMMITTEE SHOULD TAKE UP—TAKING ITS TURN AT THE REAL ESTATE POOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department will take jurisdiction of a part of the matters now before the Committee on the Real Estate Pool, and will examine the Secretary of the Navy some time this week, possibly Wednesday, concerning the deposits with Jay Cooke & Co. and the change of the fiscal agents. One branch of the inquiry by this committee, which was not entered upon by Mr. Glover's, is the charge that the change of the deposits from the Baring Brothers to Jay Cooke & Co. was brought about by the payment of large sums of money. In regard to the connection of the Cattells with Matthews, of New-York, of which mention was made last night, it is said that the books of A. G. Cattell & Co. will be examined in Philadelphia, and Secretary Robeson is reported as saying that those books would show that he never had received a dollar of the payments from Matthews to E. G. Cattell; and he says that he knew nothing of the transaction. It is also stated that the firm of A. G. Cattell & Co. paid no profits or revenues of any description to A. G. Cattell, the ex-Senator, who is said to have derived no advantage from the firm for several years, but has been trying to get out of it his original investment. The ex-Senator knew nothing of the transactions between Matthews and his brother, so that while payments were made to the firm they really benefited nobody but the brother of the ex-Senator. Now this presents a new phase of the case, and makes it necessary that Mr. Robeson and the honest Cattell should unite together in kicking the dishonest Cattell out of the combination. This is clearly a case that requires some strong method of treatment.

VENTILATION IN THE NAVY.

THE TESTIMONY OF A WOMAN BEFORE A HOUSE COMMITTEE—HOW SENSATIONS ARE MANUFACTURED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Several weeks ago a certain Mrs. Roddy, wife of the General of that name, was under subpœna of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and boarded at Willard's Hotel. She appears to have been very jealously guarded from all interference by the Chairman of the Naval Committee, who desired that no adverse influences should change the character of the story which she was expected to tell. Mrs. Roddy was under subpœna for some time; but, so far as the public knew, her testimony was not taken, and she has disappeared from the public view. It was discovered to-day that this was not the real course of proceedings. It was proposed in the committee, on one occasion, by Mr. Whitthorne, that a subcommittee should take her testimony at the hotel. This was opposed by one of the Republican members, at least, who did not care to visit the lady at the hotel, even with Mr. Whitthorne, and it was supposed by various members of the committee that the purpose of taking her testimony was abandoned, and that she had been discharged. On the contrary, it now appears that Mr. Whitthorne, with two other members of the committee and a stenographer, took Mrs. Roddy's testimony at the hotel, and it has been for weeks on the records of the committee, without several members knowing that any such testimony had been taken. She was called to give a history of the means by which a certain ventilating apparatus was adopted on ships in the Navy, and according to the accounts of the testimony she has accused pretty nearly every prominent man in Washington with having an interest in the ship ventilator. Of course, the principal purpose of seeking her testimony was to implicate Secretary Robeson, and she is represented as swearing that he received a portion of the proceeds. Very likely Mrs. Roddy's testimony will be quietly slipped into the hands of some faithful correspondent, who will take out of it such portions as are adapted to the wants and views of the Democratic press, and it will be published as a sensation. It may be very ungallant to add, though it is difficult to make distinction between male and female accusers, that Mrs. Roddy's testimony would need quite as much corroboration as that of Detective Bell, or Detective Whitley, or any other person of like character who might testify before the committees.

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

INDIFFERENCE OF ALL BUT MR. MORRISON TO THE MEASURE—ITS PROGRESS IN HIS COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The new Tariff bill is considered day by day in the Committee on Ways and Means. There is no real opposition manifested, and none of the members seem to take any serious interest in the bill. Practically, Mr. Morrison does pretty much what he pleases with it, and will report it to the House whenever he thinks the occasion auspicious. Then the country will have a display of the power and tact of Mr. Morrison as manager of the House. Nobody expects the bill to pass either branch of Congress; but if it should pass the House, by reason of the management of the Chairman, it is felt that the more immature the bill the less likely it will be to receive attention in the Senate. If any member of the House but Mr. Morrison cares for the bill, he has not been heard from.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day made various changes in the free list of Mr. Morrison's Tariff bill, as follows: They added to mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state, not otherwise provided for, the words "Except chromate of iron." Aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known, have been taken from the free list, and are to pay a duty of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and French green, Paris green, mineral green, mineral blue, Prussian blue, and Indian red, not ground in oil, fifteen per cent. ad valorem. Sumac and parchment have been struck from the free list; also the following articles, which are to pay one-half of the present rates of duty: Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye-woods, ochres, and ochrey earths, Spanish brown, umber, Vandyke brown, Venetian red, vermilion, rose pink, Dutch pink, chrome yellow, and paints and painters' colors, except white and red lead and oxide of zinc, none of the above being ground in oil. Bi-chromate of potash, chlorate of potash, hydriodate of potash and iodide, acetate, prussiate yellow and prussiate red of potash have also been taken from the free list, and are to pay one-half of the present rates. The committee have now only a page and a half of the bill to act on, nearly altogether relating to the free list. Tea and coffee have not yet been considered.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

JEALOUSY OF OTHER DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE MEN OF CLYMER'S SUCCESS AS A SENSATIONALIST—THE ANNUAL DEFICIENCY BILL—THE PILOTAGE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The only interesting testimony taken by the Clymer Committee was that of Solicitor Bluford Wilson concerning his knowledge of Bell. Mr. Wilson's testimony shows that the prosecuting officers knew of Bell's employment on the side of the defense, and that they accordingly put very little trust in his communications made to them of his discoveries of Babcock's guilt. Bell was believed to have some information, but it was impossible to corroborate his statements, which were of themselves useless for evidence before the court. It seems as though Mr. Clymer must have nearly concluded the inquiries concerning Bell's testimony, and Mr. Knott, of the Committee on the Whisky Prosecutions, would be very glad to hear the end of it. He is said to have been very much annoyed that Mr. Clymer brought out the Bell sensation, and in order not to be behind, he furnished to certain members of the press the testimony of Whitley after it had been solemnly agreed in committee that strict secrecy should be observed. There seems not to be a Democrat in the House capable of observing an obligation of secrecy where he can send out a sensation with which his own name may be connected as the discoverer. Mr. Clymer still remains the champion sensationalist.

The long session on Saturday of the Committee on the Department of Justice was attended by Mr. Conger, of Michigan, who purposes hereafter to keep a close watch upon the investigation. He has been hard at work on the Committee on War Claims, and, with his Republican colleagues, has done most important work. In point of fact, the Committee on the Department of Justice has accomplished almost nothing, but, like other committees, it has something just ready, and Mr. Conger will be able to see that the proceedings are decent and orderly. It will not now happen in this committee, as in several others, that the first information the Republican members had that their committee was investigating anything important was derived from sensational publications. The doors of all the committees will probably be opened in a week or two.

The House Committee on Appropriations have completed the annual Deficiency bill, and will report it to-morrow. The total amount appropriated is $365,000. Last year the amount reported for deficiencies was $2,400,000, and the amount actually appropriated $4,700,000.

The House Committee on Commerce will to-morrow decide upon the bill exempting licensed and enrolled vessels and vessels engaged in fishing from payment of compulsory pilotage. A favorable report is expected from the committee

The Osage land case was decided to-day by the Supreme Court, the decision affirming the decision of Justice Miller in the, Kansas Circuit Court, in favor of the Government. An outline of this important case was printed in THE TIMES' dispatches of yesterday.

THE "SAFE BURGLARY" CASE.

TESTIMONY HEARD YESTERDAY—THE WHITLEY LETTER TO BABCOCK—EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Safe Burglary Investigation was continued to-day, ex-Attorney General Williams, and ex-Solicitor Banfield being before the committee. Gen. Babcock also appeared and produced the letter from Whitley, which is printed in the general dispatches. Mr. Williams testified concerning the reasons for not pressing new trials of Harrington and the other safe burglars, and the dismissal of Lawyer Riddle, a special assistant to the prosecution. The Attorney General gave as a reason for his action that the Grand Jury had been pronounced illegal by the Supreme Court of the District, so that new trials, if followed by convictions, would not have resulted in the punishment of the persons convicted. The Government had no new testimony, and no better reason than in the first case to expect convictions. The action was taken on his own responsibility, no order in the case having been received from the President, either verbally or in writing. Mr. Banfield verified the statement of Whitley that the latter had been sent for at the request of Babcock, but is reported to have stated that after Whitley left his room, instead of going directly to the house of Gen. Babcock he went to the District Club-house, and Gen. Banfield went with him. Banfield says that Whitley there met Harrington and accosted him as though the meeting was expected. Banfield left Whitley and Harrington in confidential conversation. This statement is materially different from that of Whitley, and, if true, would account for his being so late at Gen. Babcock's house that the latter had gone away, causing Whitley to go to the Executive Mansion. Lawyer Riddle is expected to testify to-morrow, and it is understood that he will contradict the statement of the ex-Attorney General in regard to his dismissal and the discontinuance of the suits. Mr. Riddle is an attorney of character, and his evidence on any subject will have great weight. He knew by hearsay, at the time of the trials, of the allegation that Babcock was in the conspiracy. Did he have any evidence or know how to get any, is now the important question. It is not yet possible to indict Babcock in this case.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Gen. Babcock appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary to-day, and produced the letter of Col. Whitley, the substance of which he endeavored to give on Saturday, the original not having been found by him among his private papers until yesterday. The letter is as follows:

No. 150 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, Mass.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I learn you are now in Washington. I am going to request a favor of you, and if you can help me, and it is consistent for you to do so, I shall feel ever so much obliged to you. Up to the present time I have been unable to obtain my pay for the month of August; for what cause, except it be on account of the malice entertained toward me by Mr. Wilson, I am at a loss to understand. I believe if you were to lay the matter before Secretary Bristow he would order me to be paid, for he did not appear to feel unkindly toward me when I last saw him. As to the course which has been pursued toward the members of the secret service force I have little to say at present, as the day of reckoning has not yet come. But the reward for my ten and a half years of faithful service rendered to the Government seemingly has come, and that has all been accomplished by the unsupported simple *ipse dixit* of one man, unsupported by evidence in any sense of the word, acting under direction of the counsel of William P. Wood, and Gibson, of the *Sun*. More than forty persons have been thrown out of employment. I need my money very much, and I hope you will be able to have it sent to me at once, as there is no good reason to detain it. Truly and sincerely yours, H. C. WHITLEY.

The following was the reply to Col. Whitley's letter:

DEAR COLONEL: Your letter from Boston has been received. I attended to the matter yesterday. Before this reaches you, you and your men will be paid. They have sent a man to pay them. You may bide your time and wait in confidence the result. Your services are bound to be appreciated.
O. E. BABCOCK.

There are no dates to these letters, which, however, were probably written in November, 1874. Ex-Solicitor Banfield confirms the testimony of Gen. Babcock, that about the last of March, 1871, he, at the request of Babcock, sent to Col. Whitley to come and see the General, which Whitley did, but he knows nothing of the business between them, nor has he any knowledge of the burglary conspiracy further than the published reports and the rumors which reached him, which are not considered as testimony. The call made at the Solicitor's office by Gen. Babcock in response to Whitley's letter was after Mr. Banfield had been succeeded as Solicitor by Bluford Wilson, and consequently Mr. Banfield knows nothing about the matter. [The name of Mr. Banfield was on Saturday erroneously stated in this connection, instead of that of Mr. Wilson.]

Ex-Attorney General Williams repeats to-day that he had no order from the President or suggestion from Gen. Babcock to dismiss the safe burglary cases, and that the *nolle prosequis* were entered after full consultation with Messrs. Riddle and Hill, special Government counsel, the Supreme Court of the District having declared the Grand Jury which found true bills against Harrington and others to be illegal, and besides, at that time the trial which had taken place showed that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, but it was thought there would be at some future time. Mr. Riddle says that he intended to bring the case before the next Grand Jury, having made arrangements to receive new testimony through Col. Whitley, but his dismissal as special counsel prevented him from doing so.

BUSINESS IN CLYMER'S COMMITTEE.

TESTIMONY OF HON. BLUFORD WILSON IN REFERENCE TO BELL—EVIDENCE OF TRADERS AT VARIOUS MILITARY POSTS—THE MOTH PREVENTIVE—GEN. REYNOLDS' TEXAS HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department met to-day. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, testified that he first met Bell in the Fall of 1874, when he was an applicant for the position of Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department. He did not appoint Bell, having information that shook his confidence in him. Bell was never in the employ of the Treasury Department in the Secret Service Division; he was employed in the Revenue Bureau to get the Hoge papers. Hoge was not prosecuted, as he had left the country; witness met Bell about the 10th or 12th of February; Bell came to his house and told him substantially the same story he told the committee; Bell had never been employed on the detective force of the Treasury proper, because witness had learned from detectives of his association with Gen. Babcock, Mr. Luckey, and Mr. Bradley, and believed that he was employed by the defence to look into the hands of the prosecution. The witness was questioned as to whether Mr. Sherman, sent out from New-York to St. Louis, went there in the interest of the defence. He replied that from information he got from Mr. Dyer and others there, he thought that Mr. Sherman was using the opportunities he had in the interests of the defense; but that since then he had talked with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Sherman, and his former opinions are considerably modified, and he is not satisfied now that Mr. Sherman went there, or acted while there in the interest of the defense. With regard to Bell witness said he wrote to Dyer that he must be careful not to trust Bell; that he was really in the employ of the defense. Bell called on the witness about the middle of December last, with a letter from Mr. Dyer. Witness grew suspicious of Bell, and hence the letter to Mr. Dyer; he believed Bell was in the service of Babcock, and did not want to employ him because he did not see how he could serve two masters faithfully; he believed Bell to be a spy on Mr. Dyer, and so warned Mr. Dyer; about the 10th or 12th of February Bell called at witness' office and repeated the story that he had been in the employ of the defense and wanted to be employed by the prosecution. He spoke of the express packages to Bradley, dispatches sent by Babcock, signed by B. Finch, or Bullfinch, and showed him the cipher that was published in the New-York *Herald*. It was identified as partly in Luckey's handwriting, and witness was quite impressed with his story, though he was cautious in trusting him. Witness telegraphed to Dyer that Bell had told a remarkable story, &c. To this Dyer answered, "If you think Bell told the truth send him here. When were dispatches and express packages sent?" Wilson telegraphed to Dyer, "That man Bell has Secretary Chandler's commission in his pocket." Dyer afterward telegraphed to Wilson, "We dare not trust the fellow of whom you spoke. On the 16th of February Mr. Dyer telegraphed that, after an hour's conversation with Mr. Broadhead, it was decided, the other counsel concurring, not to use Bell except in rebuttal. Wilson telegraphed to Eaton, associate counsel, that he was satisfied with the conclusion arrived at regarding Bell, as it seems to have been reached after careful consideration. Witness met Bell at the White House Jan. 10 and asked him why he did not go directly to the President and tell him the same story he had told him [Wilson]. Witness told the President the substance of Bell's story, but does not know whether Bell saw him. Bell once came to witness's house and told a very remarkable story about Avery; he said that Avery had been harshly dealt with; had been left to bear the brunt of the battle; had impoverished himself, and was then ready to turn State's evidence. Bell said that Avery wanted to see the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General and was ready to talk. Witness said his suspicions were very strong then, as they have been since, that the story could not be implicitly trusted; witness told Bell to go to the Attorney General with the Avery story. With regard to Bell's statement to him touching the Babcock and Luckey affair, witness regarded it as something worthy of consideration because of the production of the cipher. The fact that he had a commission under Secretary Chandler, and because Bell repeated to him memoranda which he remembered having sent to Dyer some time previously, caused him to believe that Bell knew a good deal.

Joseph Loeb, a post trader at Fort Concha, Texas, testified that he paid Gen. E. M. Rice, of Washington, $2,000 for securing him the appointment as post trader; he did not pay any one else a dollar for his appointment. The witness was questioned closely regarding the statement made to the committee by James Trainer that he had paid Simon Wolf, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, $3,000 for securing him the Fort Concha post. He said he had never paid Mr. Wolf a cent, and he had never seen him until last Friday. Witness said: I introduced Mr. Wolf to Mr. Trainor on Tuesday last; knew Trainor for years and Wolf since Tuesday last; no such conversation as Trainor alleged in his testimony took place, as Trainor was too drunk to know what was said.

S. M. Gregory, post trader at Fort Richardson, Texas, testified that Gen. E. M. Rice was appointed to the post. Witness went in as a partner with Gen. Rice, and furnished about ten thousand dollars to stock the post. Gen. Rice was to yield the place, and the witness was to stock it and do the business, and give Gen. Rice one-third of the profits. He had paid Gen. Rice about two thousand dollars in the past four years.

James Trainer was recalled, and said he may have been mistaken in his testimony wherein he stated that Mr. Loeb had said he paid $3,000 to Simon Wolf for his appointment. The witness said, upon further consideration, that he does not think that Mr. Loeb told him he paid Mr. Wolf; but he had told witness that he paid $3,000 for his place, and he supposed, as he himself had paid Mr. Wolf, all the other traders had also paid him.

Mr. Ingram Cornell testified in relation to the testimony that he did not tell David Webster he believed Gen. Meigs was in the "Moth Ring." He said that, on the contrary, he had the highest opinion of Gen. Meigs, and believed him to be a thoroughly honest man.

Mr. E. L. Wyck, a contractor in Texas, said that some fifty or sixty citizens of Western Texas presented Gen. Reynolds' wife with a furnished house at San Antonio, worth probably $10,000. Mr. Reynolds has since sold it for $7,000. Witness said there were no special privileges extended to his firm; that all the contracts were let to the lowest bidders; that the Government always got the best end of the bargain so far as his firm was concerned. Witness testified that the consignment of corn condemned by Gen. McKenzie was wrongly condemned, and that the Inspector General finally decided the corn to be good. Witness said that Gen. McKenzie believed that his firm had been given the contract as a favor, but the fact was they had the contract as the lowest bidders.

Adjourned.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the following business was transacted: Case No. 1,118.—Adam Meyers, of New-York, for loss of personal effects, &c., by the destruction of the Congress by the Shenandoah, June 28, 1865, dismissed. No. 1,119.—Joseph Klofenstein, of New-York, for loss of same, by destruction of the Crown Point by the Florida, May 13, 1863, dismissed. No. 1,181.—Benjamin Goss, of New-York, for same, by destruction of the Manchester by the Alabama, Oct. 12, 1862, $1,242. No. 1,200.—Henry Davis, of New-York, for same, by destruction of the John A. Parks by the Alabama, Feb. 24, 1863, $390. No. 1,207—Hiram E. Swain, Fort Worth, Texas, for the same by the destruction of the Amanda by the Alabama, Nov. 6, 1863, $1,016. No. 1,291—A. H. Benning, Shanghai, China, for the same by the destruction of the Dorcas Prince by the Alabama, April 27, 1863, $400.

The following cases for loss of merchandise on various vessels destroyed by insurgent cruisers were dismissed: No. 1,120, G. C. Johnson & Co., New-York; No. 1,121, H. Horstman & Co., New-York; No. 1,123, J. K. Prior, New-York; No. 1,124, Charles Meyer, New York; No. 1,194, G. N. Morrison, Philadelphia. No. 1,134, Jacob Jackson, Hoboken, N. J., for loss of merchandise on the Electric Spark, judgment for $1,557. In case No. 1,118 the petition appears to have been filed by attorneys and the act ratified. The court reserves the right to make some disposition in the future, provided ratification is had and testimony submitted.

INSURANCE AGENTS' AND BROKERS' MAGAZINE.

This is a beautifully gotten up monthly periodical, containing sixty-four pages of invaluable information to insurance agents, solicitors, policy-holders, and the business public; edited by William H. Livingston, Insurance Editor of the New-York *Evening Express*, published at No. 23 Park row. Price, $5 per year; $3 for six months, or fifty cents per copy.—*Commercial*.

NOTE THIS FACT.

The success and perfection of the "New Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Silent Sewing-machine" is attested by the fact that other sewing-machine companies unscrupulously borrow the language of its advertisements.—*Tribune*.

From the St. Louis Globe.

The Successful Physician.

There is probably no man to whom the community owe so much as to the honest, fair-spoken physician, who does his actual duty both to himself and to his patients. Really skillful physicians are not so numerous that their virtues need no mention, and hence the advertisement of Dr. R. V. PIERCE, of Buffalo, may well claim the reader's attention. Dr. PIERCE is a type of a class of men who obtain success by careful and well-directed effort, not attempting too much, or creating false ideas as to ability. The only reliable physician in these days of complicated disorders and high-pressure living is the "Specialist," the man who understands his one branch of the business. Such in his line is Dr. PIERCE. For the benefit of his readers he has written a "Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is well worth reading by those who need such a work. With strict business honor, high professional skill, reasonable fees, and a large corps of competent assistants, Dr. PIERCE will doubtless make his name familiar as "household words."—*Advertisement*.

"This World is all a Fleeting Show."

But the brilliancy of the PARISIAN DIAMONDS is not fleeting, but lasts as long as the real gems. Having a diamond surface, they cannot be scratched or dimmed by wear, but retain their brilliancy and lustre forever. For sale only at RICHARD HUMPHREY'S Jewelry Store, No. 779 Broadway, opp. site Stewart's. Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying for them. Send for illustrated price list.—*Advertisement*.

Homes at Popular Prices.

Call at DAGGETT & GUERNSEY'S Real Estate Parlors, No. 19 University place, and examine their extensive lists of houses for sale and to rent. City and country.—*Advertisement*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the death of A. T. Stewart, with a sketch of his life; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of agricultural matter; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Peruvian Syrup!

Vitalizes and enriches the blood, tones up the system, builds up the broken down, cures dyspepsia, liver complaints, dropsy, chronic diarrhea, boils, nervous affection, chills and fevers, humors, loss of constitutional vigor, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system.

CAUTION!—Be sure you get the PERUVIAN SYRUP. $1 and $2 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors,
No. 86 Harrison av., Boston.

The diarrheas of children, produced by indigestible food or the excessive generation of acid in the stomach, are readily cured by Milk of Magnesia.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. Low prices.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Produce the most gratifying results.

MARRIED.

TERBELL—STITES.—On Thursday, April 6, 1876, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. John Hall, EDWARD D. TERBELL to ELIJEAN T., only daughter of Elijah Stites, all of New-York.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Sunday, April 9, in Charlotte, N. C., HUBBARD ARNOLD, of the firm of D. Watts & Co., of this City.

CECIL.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 6, HELEN A., wife of Frank F. Cecil, and daughter of Robert M. and Caroline A. Hunter.

Funeral services at the residence of her father, No. 41 Halsey st., Newark, on Tuesday morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock.

CREIGHTON.—In Brooklyn, Monday, April 10, in the 19th year of her age, ELIZABETH STRINGHAM, second daughter of Commodore J. B. Creighton, U. S. N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral Stingham, U. S. N.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 124 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 12, at 12 M.

FOX.—On Monday, April 10, FRANK M. FOX, son of the late John S. Fox, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 52 East 49th st., on Thursday, 13th inst., at 1 P. M.

GILMAN.—At Florence, Italy, on the 27th March, SAMUEL PAXSON, son of Theodore and Elizabeth D. Gilman, of this City, in the 12th year of his age.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, April 8, at No. 70 South 5th av., MATILDA JOHNSON, widow of the late David Johnson, and daughter of Col. Andrew Sitcher, deceased.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, near Varick st., on Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock.

KEYSER.—On the 8th inst., ROXCELLANAH, widow of the late Ernest Keyser, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 14 East 57th st., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

LYON.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday evening, April 8, HARRIET G. LYON, aged 71 years and 8 months.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Eugene Clark, No. 335 Greene av., near Franklin av., on Tuesday, at 1:30 P. M. The remains will be taken to Willimantic, Conn., for interment.

MARSH.—At Orange Junction, N. J., Sunday morning, April 9, ORLIN FREDERICK, only child of Jackson and Josephine Marsh, aged 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence on Burnett st., Orange Junction, at 2:30 P. M. Tuesday, April 11.

MILLER.—WILLIAM FITZHUGH MILLER, of Geneva, N. Y., at No. 7 5th av., New-York City, at 5:30 P. M., April 10.

Funeral to be at Peterboro on Thursday.

PUFFER.—On Saturday, April 8, 1876, at 11:30 P. M., EDWARD HOLMES, son of George S. Puffer, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 P. M., at the residence of his father, No. 178 Livingston st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

RASINES.—On Monday morning, April 10, of water on the brain, FERRIS, only son of Antonio and Ada Rasines, aged 21 months.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Josiah Jex, No. 18 East 40th st., on Thursday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock.

REESE.—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Suydam, on Monday, April 10, ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late Jacob Reese, Esq., formerly of Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 10:15 o'clock A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., of apoplexy, SAMUEL REYNOLDS, aged 61 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 345 West 20th st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK,
April 10, 1876.

At a meeting of the Superintendents of branch offices of the New-York Post Office, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our late associate SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Superintendent of Branch B, New-York Post Office;

Resolved, While we regret the loss we have sustained, and are conscious that no words of ours can assuage the grief of the stricken wife and family, we respectfully tender our sympathies and condolence to them in this their great trial, knowing that He doeth all things well.

Resolved, That as a further expression of our regards for our late associate we attend the funeral in a body.
E. G. TEN EYCK, President.
WILLIAM A. MOORE, Secretary.

☞ Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association will meet at their head-quarters on THIS TUESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late member, SAMUEL REYNOLDS.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

SACKETT.—MARGARET, widow of the late Rev. Nathaniel Sackett, of Orange County, N. Y., April 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. Chellborg, aged 85 years, 9 months.

STEWART.—On Monday afternoon, April 10, ALEXANDER T. STEWART, of this City.

The funeral services will take place at St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., on Thursday morning, 13th inst., at 11 A. M., to which relatives and friends are invited.

SIMONSON.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Saturday, April 8, PHEBE, wife of the late John Simonson, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Fulton st., Jamaica, without further invitation.

STEPHENS.—On Saturday morning, April 8, after a brief illness, BENJAMIN STEPHENS, eldest son of the late Benjamin Stephens, of this City, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th av., corner 21st st., on Tuesday, April 11, at 3:30 P. M.

SUYDAM.—In Jersey City, April 11, SARAH AUGUSTA, wife of Rev. J. Howard Suydam.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TREADWELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, New-Milford, Conn., JOHN P. TREADWELL, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M. Friends desiring to attend can take the 8 A. M. New-York and New-Haven train and return same evening.

WALKER.—On Friday evening, 7th inst., LOUISA G. WALKER, widow of David Walker and daughter of Thomas M. and Julia Ann P. Adriance.

Funeral from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends invited.

WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 9, MARGARET F., wife of Oliver J. Wells, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services will take place on Wednesday, April 12, at 10:30 A. M., at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights.

WHEELER.—At Warwick, N. Y., Sunday, April 9, ISAAC V. WHEELER, aged 53 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Wednesday, April 12, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
GRAND ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of the above body, of sister jurisdictions, and sojourning Patriarchs, are requested to meet in the Grand Lodge Room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., Tuesday, April 11, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, to attend the funeral of our late brother, GUSTAVE LEWECK, P. G. P., and Rep. to G. L. U. S. By order of the Standing Committee.
C. V. CLARK, Grand Scribe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.
HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY, when it is held at Association Hall.

Afternoon service at 4 o'clock TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

Admission free, without tickets.

EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock in Madison Avenue Hall, and overflow meeting at same hour in Fourth Avenue Hall.

Young Men's Meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and Saturday Night Meeting at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

Special tickets for the evening services of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, will be issued to non-church-goers and to persons not yet entered on a Christian life, on personal application at the Hippodrome each day from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Entrance door marked F, in 26th st., near 4th av.

No services at the Hippodrome on Saturday, and no noon meeting on Sunday.

Services close on April 19.

A number of articles have been found, which owners can obtain on application.

ART SALE!

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

A large collection of oil paintings, in landscapes and figures, water-color drawings, &c., &c. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder to close consignments and advances. Now on exhibition at Clinton Hall. Catalogues ready.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 5 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer City of Richmond, via Queenstown, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 7 A.M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Victoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Oder, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco April 18. The direct mails for Brazil, Porto Rico, &c., will leave New-York April 15. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York April 27.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, catarrh, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
MADISON AV. AND 26TH ST.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB will be held at the club-house on TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, at 8 o'clock, to take appropriate action in regard to the death of Mr. A. T. STEWART. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, President.

HIPPODROME,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.
See Amusement Column.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS, 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS
JUST READY.

EWELL'S LEADING AND SELECT CASES ON THE DISABILITIES INCIDENT TO INFANCY, COVERTURE, IDIOCY, &c. With Notes by M. D. EWELL, Esq. 8vo. $6.

REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. Vol. I. Fourth edition. $6.

ANGELL'S LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS AT LAW and Suits in Equity and Admiralty. Sixth edition. Edited by JOHN WILDER MAY, Esq. 8vo. $6.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

READY TO-DAY.
12mo Pamphlet, 25 cents.

A TRENCHANT SATIRE
on
THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.
By
the Author of "Ginx's Baby."
entitled
THE BLOT ON THE QUEEN'S HEAD;
Or, How Little Ben, the Head Waiter, Changed the Sign of the "Queen's Inn" to "Empress Hotel, Limited," and the Consequences Thereof. By a Guest.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
No. 416 Broome st., New-York.

UNCONTRADICTED TESTIMONY
IN
THE BEECHER CASE.
COMPILED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS, WITH A PREFACE,
BY
REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY.
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NEW EASTER MUSIC, BY THOMAS AND DANKS.—Just published, Easter Anthem, "The Day of Resurrection," by J. R. Thomas, 60c.; also, "He is Risen, He is Risen," H. P. Danks, 35c.; also, "Eight Easter Carols," by Howard, price 20c.
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting at head-quarters, No. 468 Pearl st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. DENNIS SHEA, Pres. THOMAS BROWN, Sec.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, April 11, 1876, at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, Third av. and 118th st., at 8 o'clock.
RUFUS B. COWING, President.
HENRY WELSH, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S
Oldest, Largest, and Most Reliable Servants' Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Best class of servants for every capacity waiting for situations.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23d st.—All wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—For families, hotels, &c., wanting good servants, male or female, for City or country; also good colored help. No. 138 6th av.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH av., between 32d and 33d sts.—Will be found a number of the best colored servants, male and female, for any capacity.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, TO assist in washing and ironing.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman, competent in either capacity; very good chamber-maid and waitress, and excellent washer and ironer; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND WAITRESS.—By a neat young woman; thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to going in the country; has excellent City references from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very neat and tidy and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has best of recommendations. Apply at No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl, with three years' reference; is a neat, competent, and pleasant girl; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting; is also a good seamstress; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Call at Morison's Relible Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 517 East 14th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid or parlor maid; can do plain sewing; has the best City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 394 4th av.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 626 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS chamber-maid and take care of children; good references. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st., removed from 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl for chamber-work and waiting; has good reference; is a competent waitress; understands salads, dressings, &c., and is willing and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is a neat sewer; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young girl; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; City or country. Apply at No. 710 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 234 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE WASHING, or Plain Sewing.—By a Protestant girl in small private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 41st st., third floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY TWO respectable young girls, together; one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at 244 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AT moderate wages, by a very neat and competent young girl, with good City references. Call or address Annie, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly competent and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and assist with the washing or general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at 339 East 36th st., fourth floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and to assist in washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 503 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROtestant chamber-maid, with unexceptionable City testimonials; would not object to the country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or would assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her last employer's, 21 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; has four years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 145 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; best City references. Call on or address K. M., No. 135 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN private family, by a young woman; best of City reference. Apply at No. 112 West 33d st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS willing to make herself useful; is a good operator; good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid in a private family; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or would make herself generally useful. Call at No. 506 2d av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Scotch woman, with good reference; a first-rate cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters, in one house; a good cook, and chamber-maid and waitress; both girls competent and obliging; are willing to do the work of small family in the country; best of references. Address C. C., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; first-class and thorough cook; meats, game, fowl, fish, &c.; excellent soups, pastries, creams, jellies; gets up nice side dishes; good bread and biscuit baker, &c.; very best reference; honest, sober, capable, and obliging; City or country, prefers the latter. Call at No. 307 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHOM WE know and can recommend, as a first-class family cook; understands French, English, and American cooking, pastry, &c., and can furnish reference from last employer. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, preserves, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, brown gravies, desserts, &c., and is a superior laundress; can furnish good City references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; SEVEN YEARS' City reference; bones, lards, makes creams, &c.; in every respect a first-class cook; City or country; if required could fill pastry cook's place in first-class hotel; best reference from private City family. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as first-class cook; excellent baker; the other as waitress; can make all kinds of salads; both wish to go together; thoroughly understand their business; best references furnished. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, store, between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, &c.—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE, MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the washing; private family or boarding-house; terms moderate; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two Protestant girls; good cook and laundress, and good chamber-maid and waitress; will do, if desired, the whole work of a family without grumbling; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; willing to assist with washing. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; City or country; is reliable and economical; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; would assist with washing; understands milk and butter; prefers the country. Call at Mrs. Reynold's new Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK; IS able to get up a good dinner; can roast, broil, lard, and make all sorts of desserts; will go to the country; has good morals. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, in a small family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., basement.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong Swede girl as good family cook; makes good soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; also nice bread and biscuit, and is a superior washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS A FIRST-CLASS family cook; makes excellent bread, biscuits, soups, and desserts; the best testimonials as a neat, obliging, and amiable person. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all branches; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 439 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; willing to assist with coarse washing; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 439 West 49th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; would assist with the washing; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 48 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; will assist with washing; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., room No. 4.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl as a good plain cook; washing and ironing; country preferred; good references. Call at No. 232 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook and laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 201 West 17th st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is a good cook and baker; no objections to the country; good references. Address A. D., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; IS A STEADY, reliable woman; has excellent testimonials; will take moderate wages. Call or address Margaret, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist in washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 226 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 35th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, and to assist in washing and ironing in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 217 East 26th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; will do the coarse washing; best City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 342 East 16th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; City or country; no washing; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 252 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country. Call at No. 37 West 13th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; would be willing to go to the country for the Summer; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a private family; is a good baker; willing to assist in washing; has good references. Call or address No. 234 West 22d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., 1st floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS WILLING to do the coarse washing. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; can give good reference. Call at 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of family cooking; is competent to be left home for the Summer; best of City reference. Call at No. 250 West 30th st., one flight up, back room.

COOK, &c. — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 171 East 33d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls—one as good plain cook and do the coarse washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or fine washing; six years' reference. Call at No. 417 West 56th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands soups, meats, bread, pastry, and desserts of all kinds; can wash; excellent reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., in the book store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; can give four years' best City reference. Call at No. 344 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; would take entire charge; best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNderstands all kinds of cooking; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GIRL as good plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 415 7th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, tidy, competent, industrious girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters, together; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECTION in helping with coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class, in a private family; cutter and fitter; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with the chamber-work, or go as infant's nurse; would like to go to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker desires a few more engagements in families by the day or week; has all the latest styles; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 626 2d av., between 34th and 35th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—IS A FIRST-RATE CUTTER, fitter, and trimmer; would like to obtain employment in families; will give best of references. Address Dress-maker, No. 228 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER. — A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes to work in first-class families; understands all kinds of dress-making in the latest style; reference given, or work can be shown. Call at No. 243 East 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker a few more engagements to work out by the day; first-class City references. Address M. T., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day; can cut and fit and trim in the latest style. Address M. A. K., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker a few more customers. Call at No. 838 2d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak-maker; cuts and fits in the latest French styles; would like a few more engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; has no objection to the country. Call or address E. C., No. 610 2d av., third floor front.

DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE THE WORK of a few families, by the day, week, or month; terms moderate; understands sewing machines; reference given. Call at No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, who can cut and fit well, a few customers; best references. W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who has been in some of the leading dress-making establishments in New-York, would like a few customers at her home; has the latest Paris styles; perfect fit guaranteed. Apply at No. 21 Clinton place, second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent dress-maker solicits engagements in private families; references given. Address Industry, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN INTELLIGENT WOMan, a private house to take care of; would have no objection to cook for a member of the family, if required; understands all kinds of preserves and pickling; has the reference of years for taking care of houses. Call, for one month, at No. 129 West 19th st., front room.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant as housekeeper in a private family; will be found competent and trustworthy, with excellent reference; also experienced in sickness. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY of experience as working housekeeper; understands the management of servants, cooking, and marketing; best City reference. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY; capable of taking entire charge; either in the City or not far distant from it; references. Address C. M., care Newspaper Advertising Agency, No. 554 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer; have best City reference. Can be seen at No. 794 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER. — A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes the care of a gentleman's City residence during the Summer or longer; has several years' reference from their last employer. Address L. B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; very good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands house-work thoroughly; willing, obliging, sober, and honest; will take a place in the country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL, with good reference, a good cook, washer, and ironer, as general servant; is very tidy, neat, and quick in her work; prefers to live by herself, or with one other servant; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS PROTestant girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; good reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a small, private family; good washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., top floor, Room No. 19.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do general house-work in a private family in City or country; is a plain cook; makes bread, and a thorough laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, 109 West 34th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is very industrious, and a good cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, to do general house-work; a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; ready for a place at once; speaks fair English; City or country. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LITTLE GIRL, IN HER thirteenth year, of English Protestant parents, (no mother,) to do light work in a good family. Can be seen at Mrs. Smith's, No. 915 6th av., near 51st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for general house-work in a small private family; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st., front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl (Protestant) to do general house-work in the country; ten months' reference from last employer. Call at No. 522 East 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN a neat private Christian family; references. Address, by letter, R. S. M., No. 10 Cannon st., in the rear, for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls to do the work of a small family, or would go separate; very best City reference. Call at No. 258 West 47th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light house-work; no objection to go with another girl to the country; never lived out before. Call or address No. 337 East 37th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO ASsist with house-work; no objection to a floor; best City reference. Call at 488 7th av., near 36th st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, by the day or week; best City references. Call at No. 224 West 20th st., in the store.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable woman; is a good sewer; understands all sewing-machines and willing to make herself useful; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 15 East 29th st., at present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—GOOD City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 West 27th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS lady's maid and do sewing on machine; good hairdresser; City reference. Call at No. 336 East 49th st., third floor front.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid; hair-dresser and dress-maker; good references. Address A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style, and would assist in chamber-work if required; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman, whom we know, as a first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, &c., and is a thoroughly experienced chamber-maid; has superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS will go out by the day or take home washing; can do up children's clothes elegantly; best references. Call at or address No. 250 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; will go to the country; best City references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a thorough, reliable woman; industrious and obliging; has three years' references from her last place; lady can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as laundress, or chamber-maid and laundress; good references; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 545 2d av.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, by a respectable woman, in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th st., third floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress, or to do fine washing and chamber-work; best of City references. Call on or address Rose, No. 45 East 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; would like the country; good reference. Call or address No. 207 West 26th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS LAUNdress; is fully competent. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 70 West 49th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing; City reference. Call at No. 430 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; three years' reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE family; will assist with chamber-work; three years' City reference. Call at No. 227 West 27th st.

NURSE AND USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young girl, about sixteen; very respectable and well recommended; competent nurse for young or growing children; very fond of children; will do chamber-work and waiting or make herself generally useful; sober, honest and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge; or an invalid lady or grown children; understands all kinds of knitting, embroidering, and sewing; can operate; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back room.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up on the bottle; or chamber-maid, and assist with children; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 300 East 49th st., corner 2d av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, tidy young woman to take charge of growing children and assist with chamber-work, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has good references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 203 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; is competent to take entire charge and bringing it up on the bottle; excellent City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH Protestant young woman, highly respectable and a thorough nurse for young and growing children; can do sewing; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, kind, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH person in a private family in or near New-York, having great experience in teaching children; three years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 10 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and a good plain sewer; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT and very competent girl, who lived eight years in her last place, up town, to which she refers; is a most experienced nurse. Call or address Mary, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; understands sewing-machine. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynold's new Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st., removed from 27th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infant's nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing by hand, also embroidery; unexceptionable reference; City, or would travel with a lady. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO take charge of grown children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or do chamber-work; no objection to travel; excellent reference. Apply at No. 408 East 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH FIRST-class City references, as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; wages moderate; City or country. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE; lost her baby; will go out; a good and respectable nurse, and one that can come recommended. Call at No. 222 16th st., near 7th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR LIGHT CHAMber work.—By a competent person; can work on sewing machines; good City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS INfant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth or bring up on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 663 6th av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 429 West 30th st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; can teach German; City reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTFUL PROTESTANT GIRL to assist in the nursery and take entire charge of children's lessons; best City references. Apply at No. 149 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children; reference from last place. Call at No. 44 West 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl to mind a child from two to three years old, and do light house-work; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 519 1st av.

NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE AND to assist in chamber-work or plain sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 256 West 31st st., in tailor's store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS UNDER-NURSE and to make herself generally useful; good reference given. Call or address No. 414 West 22d st., near 9th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl; has City references; is fond of children, and can sew well. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to go in the country or travel; best City reference. Call at 121 East 30th st., third floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child from birth; good reference. Apply at No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, seventeen years old; is very kind and attentive to children; very highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 1,012 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A CHILD'S nurse, and has no objection to wait on the door or table; between fifteen and sixteen years old. Call at No. 547 East 16th st.

NURSE AND SEWING.—BY A COMPETENT and reliable woman as first-class nurse; is a good hand sewer; is thoroughly experienced in the care of an infant; City reference. Call at 113 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE; CAPABLE TO take charge of a baby; a good plain sewer; willing to make herself useful; City or country. Call at No. 36 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILDREN'S nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days, personally, at No. 227 East 45th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can bring it up by the bottle; City reference. Call at No. 143 West 28th st., basement.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN TAKE THE entire charge of an infant; would assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call No. 452 4th av., near 31st st.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND AN English nurse; well able to take full charge; either for invalid lady or children; has lived with present employer two years. Apply at 20 East 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; competent of taking entire charge, and bringing it up on the bottle; first-class City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR HER NURSE, WHOM she can recommend. Call at No. 58 West 33d st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A LADIES' MONTHLY NURSE; AN immediate engagement wanted; terms moderate. Address Nurse, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

OPERATOR.—A FIRST-CLASS WHEELER & Wilson operator wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of fine sewing; bridal and infants' outfits a specialty; tucking done with tucker; first-class reference. Call at 625 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress and maid in a private family; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Address M. D., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress to go out by the day or week; understands dress-making thoroughly and all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish her own machine if required. Call at No. 22 West 51st st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can cut and fit children's clothes in a private family; is willing to assist with grown children. Apply at No. 2 West 39th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit and operate; would assist at chamber-work; has no objection to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at 331 East 59th st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day or month; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit and bring her own machine if required; best City reference. Call at No. 439 West 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; understands dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred; best City references. Call on F., No. 15 6th av., millinery store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress and dress-maker; understands her business; no objection to the country, or work by the week; reference. Call at No. 137 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as seamstress; cuts, fits, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; willing to assist in chamber-work or wait on an invalid lady. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND OPERATOR ON WHEELer & Wilson's machine, wishes a few more customers by the day; understands her business thoroughly. Address C. T., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WHO UNderstands the care of children, would like to travel with a family, or would go as lady's maid; is used to traveling. Address, for one week, Seamstress, No. 7 East 15th st., Y. L. C. A.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as seamstress; is willing to make herself useful; City references. Call or address No. 333 East 12th st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNderstands dress-making; willing to assist. Call or address for a week, No. 135 East 50th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A FRENCH girl as seamstress and maid, or growing children; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 209 West 32d st., bell No. 1, right hand.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY ONE WHO CAN CUT AND fit, a permanent place in a private family; will assist in light duties; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 6 North Washington square.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress; is a good fitter and trimmer; dresses hair; would see to a growing child; seven years' reference. Address No. 169 West 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress, by day or week; terms moderate. Call at No. 24 East 19th st.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl in an American family; no Hebrews need apply. Inquire at No. 202 Avenue B, top floor, back room.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands waiting equal to a man; has lived thirteen years with one of the leading families of the City; best of testimonials. Call at No. 309 West 42d st., in the candy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTBBLE YOUNG woman in a private family as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 394 4th av.; ring bell twice.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call or address No. 109 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL; ACtive, obliging, and very neat in her person; a thorough waitress and chamber-maid; for City or country; in a private family, and will try to please. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress; first-class reference given. Call for two days at No. 204 East 31st st., in the shoe store.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; will assist in chamber-work; thoroughly competent; references from last employer. Call at No. 202 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REGULAR waitress; a Protestant; is well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; thoroughly understands her business; references from last employer. Call at No. 202 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL AS WAITRESS IN A private family; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 217 East 47th st., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

WASHING. — AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes some more gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at 409 West 54th st., second floor, back.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO DO ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, at 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting, and polishing done promptly; best reference. Mrs. Faggs, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing by a respectable woman at her residence; puffing and fluting done; best City reference. Call at or address No. 222 East 57th st., third floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's or families' washing; fine fluting; fifty to seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS, families' or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents per dozen; puffing, fluting; City reference. Address Mrs. Anderson, No. 143 West 19th st., second floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A family or gentlemen's washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 246 East 44th st.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A FEW more gentlemen's or families' washing; best reference. Call at No. 117 West 46th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, GENtlemen's and families' washing. Inquire at grocery store, No. 224 East 45th st.

WASHING.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, wishes a few gentlemen's washing or a few days in a private laundry; good reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st., one flight, Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS to do washing at her own home; prompt and reliable; fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call or address No. 222 East 57th st., 3d floor, front.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing, or to go out by the day; well recommended. Call at No. 126 West 35th st., in the store.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS family or gentlemen's washing, at No. 298 East 20th st.

WASHING. — AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS wishes fine washing; laces and embroideries and lawn suits a specialty. Call at No. 24 East 19th st.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S
First-class and Reliable Servants' Office, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, porters, waiters, &c., waiting for situations at reduced wages.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; IS sober, steady, and honest; understands his business, taking care of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; will assist the gardener, if required; can milk; no objection to the country; best reference. Address P. S., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married man on a gentleman's place; is capable in both branches; no children; Protestants; man thirty, wife thirty-five; wife is a good cook and laundress, or can do any kind of house-work; best reference from last place. Call or address for two days W. M., No. 92 Grove st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—IS A THORough groom and good driver; can keep horses and harness in English fashion; not afraid to work in grooming of same; can milk it required; good City or country recommendation. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, English, as coachman and plain gardener; wife will do the family's washing; is an excellent laundress; cottage to live in or rooms over carriage-house. Call or address Coachman, No. 412 East 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, honest, and reliable young man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; good groom and careful driver; understands gardening; experienced in City and country; best City references. Address E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, 30 years of age; thoroughly understands care and management of horses and carriages; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; best City reference can be given. Address T. F., No. 121 West 45th st., Club stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man; experienced driver in City or country; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; understands gardening; would make himself useful; best City references. Address R. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business in every respect; civil, quiet, and attentive; excellent City references, and can be highly recommended for strict sobriety, honesty, and good conduct; no objections to the country. Address J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man in a private family; is a good groom and a careful driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; good City references given. Call or address W. M., No. 4 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, harness, carriages, &c., also gardening; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best City references. Address W. T., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years; man care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, &c.; wife good cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE MAN, who thoroughly understands his business; has thirteen years' reference from his last employer; also can, if needed, care a sick or invalid gentleman; can be recommended by a high physician in this City. Address J. O'Neil, No. 585 Grand st.

COACHMAN, ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—By a Protestant single man, aged forty years, who is a good driver and groom; can assist in garden, do chores, &c.; is willing and obliging, and has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A THORoughly-competent man; fully understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is a first-class driver and a good gardener; willing to be generally useful, and is highly recommended. Address M. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single man; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly, and is a good vegetable grower; good City and country reference. Address W. L., No. 56 Warren st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook or laundress; both understand their business; protestants; good reference. Address for two days, M. R., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER; MARRIED; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; good, careful driver; also, a first-class gardener; highest City and country references. Address M., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; SOBER, steady, and honest; understands taking care of horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best references. Call or address T. H. B., No. 226 East 74th st.

COACHMAN. — BY A RELIABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; good City references; five years in last place. Address H. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business, with seven years' best City reference; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Call on or address M. J., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN; City or country; well recommended; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; willing to make himself generally useful. Call on or address Coachman, No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a Scotchman, single; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also, is a good vegetable gardener; can milk and will make himself useful; best City reference. Address G. S., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WILLING to make himself generally useful; will be found civil and obliging in every respect; wages not an object; best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.— UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; has first-class references; would prefer the country; willing to make himself useful and obliging. Address J. H., No. 30 Morrell st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COACHMAN AND FIRST-CLASS GROOM.—By a respectable married man; has no incumbrance; has several years' first-class recommendations; City or country. Call or address for two days No. 28 West 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business, in both branches; three years' reference. Address A. B., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP his establishment, for his coachman; honest, sober, and competent man; five years' unquestionable City reference. Call or address present employer, No. 473 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; good careful driver; also a first-class gardener; highest City and country references. Address Tom, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDish Protestant single man, aged twenty-five years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening and general work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A DANISH MAN WITH A country gentleman, where he can otherwise make himself useful; has good City references from present employer. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country prefered; good references. Call from 9 to 12 A. M. at No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF FIFTEEN YEARS' City reference; understands four-in-hand and tandem; is neat and careful driver and good groom. Call or address, for two days, Brewster & Co., 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, Protestant; first-class man; eleven years' reference from last employer. Address J. W., Box No. 230 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY FROM Ireland, to make himself generally useful in the place; City or country. Apply for T. W., No. 306 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; will care vegetable garden and milk, if required; wages very reasonable; excellent City and country references. Address M. B., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references, and is willing and able to work. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, VEGETABLE GARDENER, &c.—By a young man; has reference; will give satisfactory proof of his capability; in City or country. Address M. B., No. 411 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; CAN FURnish good references. Call at No. 222½ East 20th st., private stable; or address American, No. 116 West 54th st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, with eleven years' best City reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address J. K., at E. A. Packer's, No. 111 Broadway, Room 29.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; five years' City reference; is a plain gardener; will make himself generally useful. Address W. R., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (Protestant) as coachman and groom; can milk and work a small garden; has best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; steady and reliable, and good driver; on a gentleman's place; can do gardening if required. Address D. D., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he will well recommend in all respects; is handy and useful. Address James, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man, who is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN AND wife; man as coachman, wife as laundress; good City reference. Address, all the week, No. 147 West 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN of good address as coachman; neither smokes nor drinks; with reliable City reference. Address G. M., No. 30 West 43d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTestant,) as coachman and plain gardener, with satisfactory references. Address R. M., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR FARMER.—BY A PROTESTant single young man; country preferred; understands the care of horses and stock thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 439 West 49th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; married; no incumbrance; wife as nurse or seamstress, or to live on the place. Call or address for two days J. F., No. 317 East 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits as coachman; City or country; good recommendations. Call or address P. J., No. 111 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A FAITHful and good man as coachman. Address Box No. 3,636 Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; is fully competent. Call or address P. B., No. 30 Greenwich av., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHMAN who refers to his late employer, John Brooks, corner Broadway and Bond st.; either City or country.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; VERY BEST of City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 118 West 33d st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a young man; Protestant; married; no family; thoroughly understands the proper care of fast horses, and carriages and harness; wife is willing to help with the up-stairs work, if required; a man that is not afraid of work; has the best of reference to show any gentleman needing a man who understands his business. Call or address for two days, M., No. 738 8th av., first floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, one child; understands the entire management of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; two years' reference from last place. Address A. M., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; has the best of City reference; willing and obliging; sober and honest; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, Oliver, Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL SINGLE MAN; is a good groom and first-class driver; first-class reference given; no objection to country. Call or address J. S., at Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av., near 8th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER. — BY A Swede, with best testimonials as an honest, competent, and industrious man; takes care of a garden; is a good driver and groom. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH COACHMAN; THORoughly competent in all branches of the business; City recommendations. Call or address Coachman, No. 204 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged man; has five years' City reference from late employer. Call or address S. W., No. 38 West 18th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; understands his business in all its branches; five years' reference from last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED COACHMAN, with first-class references from last place; no objection to the country. Address O. H., care Brewster & Co., 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Call or address for two days, J. M., at private stable, No. 120 West 29th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; is strictly temperate, and can be well recommended from last employer. Call or address J. M. K., private stable, No. 72 Clinton place.

COACHMAN. — BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT married man; no incumbrance; highly recommended by his last employer for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging; country preferred. Call or address M. D., No. 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—HAS THREE YEARS' BEST CITY reference from last employer. Call or address M. G., Box No. 127 East 19th st., private stable.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-two years, who is a practical farmer, all parts; also understands flowers, vegetables, and market gardening, green-house, graperies, hot-beds, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS farmer, single, Protestant; understands all kinds of work on a farm; is a capital hand around horses; good reference. Address D. H., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS useful footman and groom; can act as coachman and vegetable gardener in a country gentleman's home; three years' reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

GARDENER, &c.— HOUSE-WORK.—BY A married couple; understand the general management and work of a first-class place; strictly temperate and respectful in their habits, as their nine years' reference will certify; understand horses, cows, poultry, and dairy; highest references, City and country. Address S., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A MARRIED MAN THAT knows his business thoroughly; had charge of a first-class place for three years; careful driver, and generally useful man; best references from last place; would like a steady situation. Address W. S., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands the cultivation of fruit, vegetables, and flowers under glass and out doors; the general management of a gentleman's place; first-class recommendations from last employer; will care horse or cow. Address K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL GENeral workman, one who understands his business thoroughly; green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruit, vegetables; or full charge of a gentleman's place; best of reference from the last employer. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; can care horses if required; can milk; will be found willing and obliging; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener; understands the general management of a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; has eight years' first-class City reference from last employers. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent; will work a place in the most economical manner; immediate employment being very desirable, moderate wages will be accepted; married, no children; references good. Address Thorough Gardener, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SMALL family; understands the proper care of hot-houses, greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, &c.; can take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; six years' reference from last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; FULLY UNderstands every branch of gardening, and is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; good worker; best City reference. Address K. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, NOT afraid of work, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, cold and hot graperies; best of references. Address J. K., No. 12 Cortlandt st., in seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, of good experience, in all its branches; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables; where good things and work is the order of the day; best references. Address A. J., No. 141 Washington st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDENER and farmer; understands the management of horses and can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place. Address Gardener, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN WHO thoroughly understands all branches of the business, including the entire charge of a gentleman's place; eight years' reference from last employer. Address F. H., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—CAN care and drive horses if required; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address D., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL MAN; understands greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, lawn, and vegetables; can milk; willing and obliging; moderate salary in a steady place; best recommendations. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, COMPETENT MAN, who understands green-houses, graperies, fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; best of City and country reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—IS PRACTICAL in both branches; wife first-class laundress and butter-maker; five years' references. Address F. W. C., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THAT THOROUGHLY understands green-house and graperies; married, without family; seven years' reference. Address Competent Gardener, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; UNDERstands his business thoroughly in all its branches; references unexceptionable. Address J. K., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE care of greenhouses, graperies, and general gardening; best of reference. Address C. H., at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—AS AN ASSISTANT GARDENER and to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. W., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—IN ALL DIFFERENT BRANCHES; green-house, hot and cold grape ies; is competent in all the other departments on farm and garden; first-class reference. Addr ss R. R., 15 Jo n st., seed store.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; IS WELL EXPErienced in the management of greenhouses and graperies, cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying out and improving places; unexceptionable City reference. Address C. H., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, FLORIST—COOK.—BY A young man, (married;) understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; wife is a good cook; will be found willing and obliging; best references. Address Gardener, Englewood, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; UNderstands the care and management of horses; willing and obliging. Call or address, at present employer's, Florist, No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts., W. A. Wallace.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; UNDERSTANDS his business; good reference. Address R. D., No. 15 John st.

GARDENER, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A most highly recommended and respectable couple, who understand the general work of a first-class place; good workers; lived four years in last place; wife first-class cook and butter-maker, or willing to take any vacancy in the house that may offer. Address S., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE PROTESTANT married man as first-class gardener; understands laying out lawns, pruning, grafting, flowers, vegetable gardening, and will make himself useful; can furnish undoubted references. Address J. F., No. 876 Broadway, Bridgeman's seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, both in and out doors. Call or address R. H., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., New-York.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY man; is a Protestant; City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A MAN WHO HAS WORKED twenty years at carpentering and packing-box making, as porter in a store; understands steam engineering and putting up machinery; best of references. Call on or address Carpenter, No. 604 Grand st., Jersey City.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, twenty-two years of age, to take care of horses and work around a gentleman's place; can milk, and will be found smart and active; is willing and obliging, and not afraid of work. Address F. F., Box 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MEN.—BY TWO YOUNG SWEDISH MEN lately landed, on farm or to make themselves useful in any position they can be placed; wages, $10. Address L. D., or apply at 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

USEFUL BOY.—AS DOOR BOY OR ERRAND BOY for a doctor; City. Call at No. 120 West 33d st.

WANTED — THE CARE OF A GENTLEMAN'S house for the Summer by a Protestant married man; no family; none but a Protestant family need apply. Address or call at No. 414 West 41st st., or at the Thirtieth street Station-house.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A STEADY, respectable man; satisfactory references will be given for sobriety, honesty, and capability from the most respectable families in the City. Address J. C., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes good care of silver, also makes the best of salads; has no objections to the country; can be highly recommended. Address H. B., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS ALL THE DUTIES AS first waiter; two years in last place; will be recommended by five families now in City; is single. Address Y., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT waiter in a private family; would make himself generally useful; City or country; best City references as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address M. G., No. 125 West 24th st., room No. 2.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE; A COMpetent waiter; neat and industrious; has about three years' City references; is sober and of a good class. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER OR FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG Frenchman, twenty-three years old, speaking English, as waiter or footman in a private family; best City reference. Call or address Y. M., No. 232 West 41st st.

WAITERS (WHITE AND COLORED) AND other help wanted.—Those speaking foreign languages in demand. Address Odell's Employment Bureau, No. 1,707 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITer in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly; best City references. Address at present employer's, F. Hall, No. 361 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, TWENty-three years old, speaking English, as waiter or second waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address I. M., No. 232 West 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH WAITER in a private family. Call at No. 625 6th av., in fruit store.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A BOARDING-HOUSE; best City reference. Address A. T., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter; can furnish best of City reference. Call or address No. 159 West 29th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE ARRIVANT DE FRANCE désire se placer dans une famille privée, comme bonne d'enfant; parlant peu l'anglais. S'adresser No. 160 West 28th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—FOREMAN AND WIFE ON FARM; wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; Scotch or Swede preferred; wages $25 per month, house rent, interest in poultry and dairy. Address, with references, HELP, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—MEN WHO WRITE VERY PLAINLY to assist in the preparation of Trow's New-York City Directory. Address in writing of the applicant, stating references, ROB. B. HALLOCK, No. 11 University place. Applications in person not attended to.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a neat, active girl, as general house-worker; good cook, washer and ironer, and to make butter; City reference. Call at No. 127 East 34th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

ATTENTION, GIRLS.—EXPERIENCED SERvants', also, girls lately landed, wanted for best situations, at CARPENTER'S, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small family to go a short distance out of City in Summer. Apply, with good reference, to-day, at No. 127 Lexington av.

WANTED.—TWO AMERICAN PROTESTANT girls, of the better class, on a farm, to make themselves useful in the house and one to sew. Address FARMER, Station D, Post Office, New-York City.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT GIRLS for good situations now waiting. Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., 29th st.; removed from 27th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE AND to do light chamber-work; City references required. Call at No. 103 Madison av., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress, with good references. Apply at No. 22 East 30th st. before 1 o'clock Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—A LIVE AND OBEDIENT BOY IN A stationery store. Address, in own handwriting, BOY, Newspaper Advertising Agency, No. 554 3d av.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, AND TO DO light chamber-work. Apply to No. 7 West 28th st., 9 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMstress, with City reference; must be willing and obliging. Call at No. 144 West 45th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM.

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,254 BROADWAY.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts 40c. per quart; retailers and churches, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped anywhere out of town.

PERSONAL.

JOHN SELMES, IF LIVING, IS ABOUT thirty-one years of age and is entitled to a share of his late uncle Robert's estate; he is a son of John Selmes, deceased, and any information respecting him will oblige; it is understood that the son resided in America or Australia. Information to be sent to J. M. RICHARDSON, Great Hadham, Herts, England, solicitor for George Selmes, of Harlow, Essex, the administrator of Robert Selmes, deceased.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED..April 12|ABYSSINIA..Wed.. April 26
BOTHNIA...WED..April 19|*RUSSIA.....WED.. May 3

*Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $50, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 12th April, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort little to be obtainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Ponsolz.....Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez...Tuesday, April 25, at 6 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Tuesday, May 2, at 2 P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDARO.....April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 25, at 8 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING.....May 16, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ALPS.....April 12.
ETNA.....April 26.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

ATLAS.....April 20.
CLARIBEL.....May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, May 18

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships, Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARIN, 3,000 tons.....Saturday, April 15
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.....Saturday, May 13

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....Thursday, April 13, at 8:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, April 22. 3 P. M.|Egypt, May 6. 3 P. M.
England, April 29. 3 P. M.|Canada, May 13. 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates.

Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, May 4, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., April 15 | WESER.....Sat., April 29
MAIN.....Sat., April 22 | MOSEL.....Sat., May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

VICTORIA.....SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
VOLIVIA.....SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, TUESDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. ——, THURSDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam ship CRESCENT CITY will sail THURSDAY, April 20, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North river, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO.....SATURDAY, April 15, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th and 25th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON.....THESDAY, April 18
COLUMBUS.....THURSDAY, April 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green; MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO.....April 6|INDIANA.....April 27
PENNSYLVANIA...April 13|ILLINOIS.....May 4
*LORD CLIVE.....April 20 *CITY of BRISTOL...May 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

REGULATOR.....WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 12
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....APRIL 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., Nos. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday April 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 20

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Wednesday, April 12
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight depot in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M. EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Lunellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M. For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Washington and Long Branch, 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive, From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS. Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engr.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

12:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

6:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
L. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8.05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGHS, INFLUENZA, IRRITATION of the CHEST, THROAT, and BRONCHITIS.

Fifty medical men of the hospitals of Paris have borne testimony to the INCONTESTABLE EFFICACY of the PASTE and SYRUP PECTORAL de NAFE DE DELANGRENIER, of PARIS, against the above ailments.

DEPOT at NEW-YORK—at FOUGERA'S PHARMACY.

MOODY AND SANKEY—GOSPEL HYMNS—BOOK 35 CENTS.

Just published the beautiful song, "Waiting and Watching For Me" 35 cents; "Valley of Blessing," 25 cents, mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square.

LUNCHES OR DINNER SERVED AT RESIdences, at moderate charges. Call or address No. 24 East 19th st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASsortment of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., Nos. 368 Canal st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

MINING STOCKS

A SPECIALTY.

The subscriber will give his special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission, of the above stocks for cash. His frequent visits to and familiarity with the mines of the "Comstock" lode, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, afford him advantages of a superior and valuable character.

MATTHEW BIRD,
NO. 49 NASSAU STREET.

REFERENCES—President and Directors Shoe and Leather Bank; James B. Colgate & Co.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,503	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,534	5,349
4,968	3,711	5,184	4,234	5,164
4,862	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL, } Trustees.
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, }
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. BEACH, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

BOSTON, March 3, 1876.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, April 14, at 11 o'clock, to act upon a revision of the by-laws, more especially with reference to regulating the action of the Board of Directors in regard to leases and extensions, as indicated in the last annual report.

Stockholders who cannot be present at the meeting can send their proxies to this office, with instructions as to their use. Particular attention is called to the fact that a majority of all the stock is required to be represented to form a quorum.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Chairman.

J. H. HAAR, J. HENGSTLER, R. M. RAVEN,
Member Gold Exchange. Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS. ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 328, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN, } Trustees.
WILLIAM TRACY, }
WILLIAM B. ALLISON. }

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., have for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on a deposit of five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the principal office, foot of Degraw st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. All stockholders are requested to be present.

The poll for the election of nine Trustees and Inspectors of Election will be open same day from 1 to 2 P. M. F. S. MATHEWS, Secretary.

SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL BANK of the State of New York are requested either to call and vote or to send their proxies to vote on the proposed reduction of the capital. By so doing they will greatly hasten the resumption of business.

G. R. H. RICKETTS, Cashier.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.
BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges.
Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Several amounts. HOLLISTER & MARIE, 4 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
C. MCK. LEGGETT, Recording Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.

Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. A. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
A. T. CONKLIN, President,
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 438, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees, for Margaret Greene, dated July 27, 1874. Also, certificate No. 439, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees for Mary Amory Greene, dated July 27, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application made for new certificates.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 11,262 ON YONKERS Savings Bank. Finder please return to owner, No. 537 6th av.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—A FAMILY ABOUT BREAKING UP would sell their parlor, dining-room, and other furniture, mattresses, &c., all first-class; for list of articles address H. M., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS old, sixteen hands, high knee action, sound and kind in double or single harness. Can be seen at No. 159 West 18th st.

FOR SALE.—BAY HORSE, BLACK POINTS, 15.3 high; will drive single, double, tandem, or four-in-hand; warranted sound and kind. Apply at private stables, No. 65 Madison av.

TO LET—A PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 25 WEST 22D st.; four stalls and ample carriage room, and good accommodations for coachman. Apply to HOBBS & OLIVER, No. 64 University place.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe, one Brewster coupe and T cart, both in excellent order. Inquire at Briggs' stable, corner of 42d st. and 7th av.

PART OF STABLE TO LET, OR STALLS at livery prices in private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, NO. 153 EAST 38TH st.; in thorough order. Apply on the premises.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

GREAT REDUCTION of prices in our

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

DEPARTMENT, to make room for

NEW GOODS.

OUR BUYERS IN EUROPE OBTAINING CONSIDERABLE CONCESSIONS, we are making the corresponding REDUCTION in prices in advance of fresh arrivals.

CENTENNIAL CUPS AND SAUCERS in great variety, a SPECIALTY, for $4 49 PER DOZEN; ASSORTED CHAMBER SETS, 11 PIECES, for $4 33; FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, $1 99 PER DOZEN; GOLD BAND AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, FOR $9 97, NEVER BEFORE offered under $12.

IMPORTED GOBLETS, 99 CENTS PER DOZEN.

R. H. MACY & CO

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

BOYS' CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT.

STYLISH, WELL MADE, and at UNUSUALLY low prices, suitable for boys three to fifteen years old.

CONTINENTAL BLOUSE SUITS, $3 24 up.
DERBY BLOUSE SUITS, $5 54 up.
ENGLISH JOCKEY SUITS, $5 54 up.
ENGLISH KILT SUITS, (new.)
FRENCH KILT SUITS, (new.)
FULL-DRESS English Walking Suits.
COMPLETE LINE SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michol, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, daily, (Sundays, June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Hall's Bands engaged for the season.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30

A MURDERER CONVICTED.

THE JURY DECLARE FUCHS GUILTY.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL AND JUDGE PRATT'S CHARGE—A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE RENDERED—SENTENCE DEFERRED.

The trial of Andreas Fuchs for the murder of William W. Simmons was concluded yesterday in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Pratt and Associate Justices Wolfert and McKibben. The corridors were crowded with persons anxious to obtain admission long before the hour for the court to open, and as soon as the doors were opened the room was filled. Mrs. Fuchs, the wife of the prisoner, made her first appearance in the court-room since the trial began. The prisoner was brought in at 9:30 o'clock and placed in his accustomed seat in the corner, where he remained until the Judge took his place upon the bench, when he was placed in front of the bar, by the side of his counsel. He appeared somewhat nervous and excited, and watched the proceedings of the court with the utmost interest, his eyes frequently filling with tears during the summing up of the case by his counsel and the District Attorney. It required the constant efforts of his counsel to keep him quiet, especially during the argument of the District Attorney.

After the hearing of a multitude of motions, and receiving the excuses of several petit jurors, who wished to be excused for the term, the roll of the jury in the case of Fuchs was called, after which Mr. Taylor began his argument in behalf of the prisoner by thanking the court and the jury for the indulgence accorded on Friday last, by adjourning the further consideration of the case until yesterday. This was a remarkable case, in which the prisoner had stood alone, with his hands tied and his eyes blinded, and the prejudices of the press and the people all arrayed against him. Not a word had been said in public in behalf of this man by anybody, from the time of the discovery of the murder until the day when the associate of the speaker opened the case in behalf of their client. He then explained to the jury his definition of a reasonable doubt, which he said the jury was bound to consider favorably to the innocence of the prisoner. The dignity of every man in the great Commonwealth is equality before the law. All the horrid details given in the public press of the disposition of the body should be put away from the minds of the jury. The District Attorney said, in his opening of the case, that the flesh had been peeled off the bones of the murdered man. If this had been done during life, or as a means of death, it would be a revelation of atrocity which would raise in the minds of the jury a feeling of horror which the story of the prisoner, simple as it is, could not satisfy. But this, he said, had not been proved. He then referred to the disposition of the body, which, he contended, was characterized by entire absence of all attempts at concealment. The defense claim that upon three considerations the prisoner must be acquitted. First, if the killing was done during the illicit intercourse of the deceased with the prisoner's wife, the prisoner should be acquitted, because the husband was entitled to use any means, even to the killing of the man, to prevent the consummation of the act. It does not matter what the character of the wife was. The act would then be justifiable homicide. Again, if the woman was insensible from liquor, it would act in strong mitigation of punishment, or even justifiable—or at least excusable—homicide. The counsel then referred to the history of the action of juries in cases of this kind, in which he said there had never been a case where the sanctity of the marriage bed had been invaded by the man slain in which the slayer had not been allowed to go forth from the presence of the court a free man, and predicting that such must be the issue in the case of this poor laborer now on trial, a righteous instrument of a just punishment. The counsel then considered the question of the insanity of the prisoner at the time he committed the murder, and contended that if a reasonable doubt existed in the minds of the jury upon that point, they were bound to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt and acquit him, citing the famous case of Cole, for the shooting of Hiscock, in defense of that position. He then proceeded to consider the facts of the case, the evidence in support of them, and the life and history of the prisoner. Mr. Taylor took occasion several times to refer in terms of sarcasm to the Brooklyn detectives. The whole force, he said, was employed upon this case after the head was found; but if the head had not been found severed from the body, and a mile from it, they would have contended, as they had in every real murder which had occurred in Brooklyn in two years, that it was a case of suicide. Mr. Taylor referred to the fact that not an article belonging to Simmons had been destroyed. His watch was snatched from the fire, and the prisoner even went to his employer and fairly begged for $2 to buy bread for his family, when Simmons' pocket-book was lying in the bureau drawer with more money in it than he asked his employer for. Speaking of the cry for vengeance which may come from the widow and children in the home in Connecticut, Mr. Taylor said that in fact that wife was widowed, and those children orphaned, long before the commission of the crime, because that wife was widowed in reality, and those children orphaned, when the husband and the father was in pursuit of an illicit love. The argument of counsel was continued until 12:45, when it was concluded, and the court took a recess for half an hour.

The court convened again at 1:30 o'clock, and the District Attorney proceeded to argue the case in behalf of the people. Mr. Britton spoke of the practice of summing up of counsel, which, though it might sound pleasant when read in the morning newspapers, was, nevertheless, not of much value in influencing the minds of intelligent jurors, such as Brooklyn usually furnished for trials like the present. It is the evidence, and not the rhetoric of counsel, upon which convictions for crime are founded. It is upon the punishment of crime that society rests for protection; and it matters not whether the criminal be native or foreign born. In the opening he had told the jury that the criminal must be convicted of murder in the first or second degree. He had hoped, in the first place, that the case would prove to be one in which he could ask for less than a capital conviction, but that hope had vanished into thin air, and he felt obliged, in the exercise of his official duty, to ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree. The law in the case was plain. If a man deliberately murders another without reasonable excuse, it is murder in the first degree. Mr. Britton then explained the law in regard to manslaughter, in the different degrees. He admitted that a man had a right, if he found another man assaulting his wife, to do something, and he was not bound to stand by and see him accomplish that object, but would be justified, if necessary, to kill him in order to protect his wife. There is no question about that law. But the difficulty is to apply any of these conditions to the present case. He then gave in detail the facts of the murder, and the subsequent acts of the prisoner, and said that this man was inflamed by jealousy. He was inflamed by jealousy, and wrought up with rum, which is a bad mixture, and when he went away with this feeling in him, and returned and found both Simmons and his wife drunk, and sitting on the lounge together, he seized his hatchet, and, after dragging his victim to the floor, killed him. The District Attorney continued his argument, confining himself entirely to the facts in the case, and contending that if the prisoner's own story was true, it showed premeditation according to the definition of the law, and if he came in and found the couple sitting on the lounge, from which they fell off, and then killed him, in the absence of motive, it was also murder in the first degree, and the prisoner must be convicted. At 2:35 Mr. Britton closed, and Judge Pratt charged the jury.

In his charge the Judge said that in order to constitute murder in the first degree the jury must determine that the deed was committed with deliberate and premeditated intent to kill; if it was not the intention to take life, then it was murder in the second degree; if the deed was committed with a dangerous weapon, in the heat of passion, it was manslaughter in the third degree. These were questions to be determined by the jury. It was conceded that Simmons was killed by the prisoner, and the only question was as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the time. It had been contended that this man was not responsible for his acts, for the reason that he was not in his right mind when he did the deed, and that such a state of mind was brought about by the facts to which he has testified. It is necessary to make it appear that a man is sane to hold him responsible, but it is not necessary for the prosecution to know the sanity of the prisoner. There is no claim in behalf of this man that he was laboring under any diseased state of mind. The law of insanity is such that it is not recognized, in mitigation of punishment for crime, unless the prisoner is laboring under a diseased state of mind. As regards the argument of justification, any proof as to the bad character of the deceased had no weight in that particular. His life was sacred to him, and must be so held in the eyes of the law. As a matter of law, assuming that the story told by the prisoner is true, and he found this man and his wife in the act of adultery, that does not furnish any excuse whatever, and does not reduce the crime to manslaughter. If the act was deliberately done, with premeditation, then it was murder in the first degree; but if it was done on the spur of the moment, without deliberation, it was murder in the second degree; and if in the heat of passion, and not with the intention to kill, then it was manslaughter in the third degree. In regard to the attempt to conceal the crime, if the jury find that the prisoner did attempt to conceal the body, and otherwise to remove the evidence of the crime, it was a consciousness of guilt, and should be considered accordingly in their deliberations. Taking the prisoner's own story, it is for the jury to say whether the prisoner had time to reason upon and determine to take this man's life; if he had, it was murder in the first degree; or, if he did detain Simmons and get him intoxicated, so he could overpower him, and then killed him, it was murder in the first degree. If the determination was not formed until the instant of striking the blow, without meditation, it was murder in the second degree. If in the heat of passion, without premeditation, it was manslaughter in the third degree. At 3:20 o'clock the jury retired. The prisoner broke down completely, and as he was conducted to his seat in the corner he wept bitterly.

At 5:50 P. M. the jury returned to the court-room, and in response to the usual question of the Clerk the foreman announced that they had agreed upon a verdict, and that the verdict was that of murder in the first degree. "So say you all?" asked the Clerk. "So say we all," they replied. The jury was polled, when the same answer was given. One of the jurors, the second from the right in the rear row of seats, was overcome with his emotions, and shed tears during the rendering of the verdict. Mr. Kinghorn moved that sentence be deferred to enable counsel to prepare certain papers in behalf of their client. The court finally consented to delay sentence until 10 o'clock this morning. One of the jurors stated that the delay in arriving at a verdict was occasioned by the fact that one of the jurymen was opposed to capital punishment. On the first ballot they stood six for murder in the first degree, five for murder in the second degree, and one in favor of manslaughter in the third degree. The second degree jurors soon came over to the side of those in favor of the first degree, after which the one in favor of manslaughter in the third degree coincided with the other eleven, and the result was a verdict for capital punishment.

THE CASE OF JOHN DOLAN.

ANOTHER STATEMENT BY THE PRISONER—DISAPPEARANCE OF DOLAN'S FATHER.

Dolan called a TIMES reporter to the door of his cell yesterday and said: "I am not being fairly treated by the papers. I was not arrested for burglary by Officer Webber, and when Webber came here to see me he said I was not the man he arrested. I have not been married to Maggie Casey, but to her sister. I came to represent that I was married to her through her asking me to personate McCluskey, in order to obtain for her a marriage certificate which she had not got. I was married to Maggie Casey's sister in St. Teresa's Church. And I also wish to say that the man McElroy did not keep the restaurant in the Bowery on the day of Mr. Noe's murder. He did not get the place until days after. Again, why don't they publish the name and address of the washerwoman. I could not have been in her place and in Mary Reed's room at the same time. Please mention these facts for me." Officer Webber, in reference to the statement made by Dolan, said: "He is a liar. He is the man I arrested under the name of Thomas Marvin, and I cannot be mistaken." Ex-Deputy Sheriff Shields said: "Why, of course he lies. I took him up to the State Prison myself, and when he was locked up for the Noe murder he recognized and shook hands with me." Investigation showed the other statements made by Dolan to be equally destitute of truth. Detective Dorsey, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, said: "The mind of the general public is not trained to critically consider a criminal case in which the evidence is circumstantial. Now, in regard to Dolan, all the evidence against him stands solid and the defence was completely broken down. First, Mr. Noe described him accurately; then Mr. Black described him minutely; in the next place he was a burglar and likely to engage in such a robbery; on his arrest he was identified by Mr. Black and admitted having sold the watch; then he gave at least fifteen different stories in reference to how he got the watch, all of which were worked up by Detective Keely and myself; then came the evidence of Delia Ward and Mary Reed, and the identification of the cane as his; then the affidavit of Mr. McElroy as to his wanting to sell him Mr. Noe's watch a few hours after the murder; and the statement of the washerwoman as to the bloody shirt. Against this complete chain of evidence no facts were opposed on the trial. In the endeavor to prove an alibi, Dolan contradicted his witnesses, who in turn contradicted him, and the story told by the convict, Orville Williamson, was shown to be a lie on its face. Now, that I am talking about Dolan, a curious thing has come to my knowledge regarding Dolan's father. He disappeared from Baxter street shortly before Mr. Noe's murder, and has not since been seen or heard of. He was a man over fifty years of age, and was employed as porter in a Church street dry-goods store. A rumor is current that the old man is in some State Prison, but Mrs. Dolan seems to think he ran away with a German girl. I should think that if he were not in prison he would come and see his son."

IMPRISONED IN A SEWER.

A SNEAK THIEF ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE THROUGH A SEWER IN ELIZABETH AND FINDS HIMSELF IMPRISONED—THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS OF AGONY.

Michael Gelgiman, a well-known sneak thief, residing in Elizabeth, N. J., who has been under the surveillance of the Police for some time, was discovered on Thursday last in the act of attempting to rob the money-drawer in Jackson's saloon, near the Singer Sewing-machine Works. He ran into the street and was chased by an officer, who pursued him closely for several blocks. The thief ran down to the foot of Trumbull street and darted into the mouth of a large sewer which empties into the river. The officer procured a lantern and followed him for a short distance, but was finally so much overcome by the gases and offensive odors that he was compelled to retrace his steps. In the meantime Gelgiman, who had seen the gleam of light from the lantern in the hands of the officer, crawled into one of the branches connecting with the main sewer and made his way to a man-hole, through which he hoped to make his escape, but he found that he could not climb up the sides of the man-hole. After wasting his strength in desperate but ineffectual struggles to release himself, his agony became intensified on finding that the tide was rapidly rising. The water rose until it reached his breast, and he was nearly suffocated by the fetid atmosphere which he was compelled to breathe. He could hear only faintly the noise of the traffic on the street above, and he shouted while a particle of strength remained, but his voice could not be heard. When the water receded he renewed his struggles until he fell fainting and completely exhausted into the mud and filth with which the bottom of the sewer was covered. His face came in contact with some water flowing through, and this seemed to revive him. Then he began to crawl backward, and his utter despair produced a feeling of desperation, which imbued him with a new strength, and he continued his desperate struggles, until at 8 o'clock Sunday morning he was overjoyed at finding himself again at the mouth of the main sewer. He fell unconscious on the sandy shore, where he was discovered by some passers by, who rendered him assistance. He was in a horrible condition. The flesh was worn off his fingers, and the nails had almost entirely disappeared. His hands and knees were bleeding, and in some places the bones were exposed. His head was one mass of bruises where it had come in contact with the brick walls, and his clothing was torn into shreds. He was covered with dirt and filth from head to foot, so that he bore only a slight resemblance to a human being. He had been in the sewer three nights and nearly three days, but they seemed to him to be months. Gelgiman was taken to Police Head-quarters and thence removed to the Alms-house for medical treatment. Being a man of unusually strong constitution, he may recover from the effects of his forced imprisonment, but it is considered very doubtful. As it is thought he has been sufficiently punished already the charge of larceny will not be pressed against him in case he should recover.

THE DEAD SURROGATE.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS FROM SAVANNAH—THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE THIS MORNING.

The steamer General Barnes, from Savannah, with the remains of the late Surrogate Van Schaick on board, arrived off Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 9:30 o'clock, by which hour the vessel had reached her pier, No. 43 North River, the body was intrusted to a committee from the Surrogate's office, composed of Messrs. Luke C. Grimes, Daniel G. Gillette, J. J. Traynor, and E. F. Underhill. The casket inclosing the body was immediately removed to a hearse in waiting and conveyed to the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, in which edifice the funeral services are to be held at 9 o'clock this morning. Throughout the day and night details of clerks from the Surrogate's office officiated as watchers at the church. The first watch devolved upon Messrs. Thomas J. McGuire, Edward Peters, William H. McIntyre, Thomas Mulloney, and Col. H. T. Lebanon; the second watch upon Messrs. Jeremiah Dixon, William Walker, M. Smith, John J. Noonan, F. C. Hutchings, and Col. J. Dengler. The last watch was assumed by Mr. Luke C. Grimes, Mr. E. F. Underhill, and others, who remained in the church from midnight until 5 o'clock this morning. The attachés of the office will meet at the Grand Union Hotel at 8:30 A. M., and march in a body to the church, where seats will be assigned them in the middle aisles. Rev. Dr. Osgood will officiate at the funeral services. Among the passengers of the General Barnes were the widow and daughter of the deceased Surrogate. Mr. Dunnelle Van Schaick, his son, came from Savannah by rail. The following gentlemen have been named as pall-bearers: Mayor Wickham, Gen. C. A. Arthur, Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst, John E. Parsons, Joseph H. Choate, Stephen P. Nash, D. R. Jacques, Rufus F. Andrews, Ira Shafer, William Holly Hudson, Hugh J. Hastings, and Guy R. Pelton.

FOR THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL UNION.

Mr. Bret Harte will deliver his popular lecture on "The Argonauts of '49," at Chickering Hall this evening, in aid of the Women's Centennial Union.

BASE-BALL.

The Mutuals defeated a strong field nine yesterday afternoon, at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, by a score of 27 to 11. The Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn will play the Mutuals to-day, on the Capitoline Grounds, and on Thursday will play a strong picked nine.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OCEAN STEAM-SHIP TRAFFIC.

STAGNATION IN THE TRADE—THE COMPANIES LOSING MONEY—STEAMERS WITHDRAWN BY THE INMAN AND WHITE STAR LINES—THE EMIGRATION BUSINESS UNPRECEDENTEDLY DULL.

Since the panic of 1873 the business of the ocean steam-ship companies has been constantly on the decline, both in the transportation of freight and passengers, and it is stated that during the past eighteen months they have been losing money rapidly, many of the trips not paying the running expenses of the steamers. It is asserted that their losses have, at times, averaged $5,000 on a round trip. All of them, however, with the exception of the Williams & Guion Line, kept their steamers running regularly; but this state of affairs could not last long, and on Saturday last news reached this City that the Inman Line had concluded to run their vessels alternately with those of the White Star Company. Yesterday the agents of the latter company received a telegram from Liverpool confirming the news, and on the 13th inst. the Inman Company will have no steamer from Europe. It is not known in this City whether the two companies have entered into any agreement in the matter, but according to the arrangement the vessels of the two lines will run on alternate weeks, carrying all the mails. Every fifth week both lines will have steamers. It is thought that this is done in order that the Inman Company may keep their three fast boats running. This action is caused by the depression of business and the apparent poor prospects for the future. At this season freights are generally very dull, but never before has there been so little tonnage as at present. This state of affairs will probably continue until the opening of the canals, when the transportation of Western produce to this City will doubtless cause an improvement. There is very little demand for grain on the other side of the Atlantic, and this is also the case with cotton, while there is no corn in the market. General freights are also very dull, and the universal stagnation in the markets, both in this country and in Europe, has rarely been so great as at present. Besides this, it was expected that the Centennial Exhibition would bring large numbers of Europeans to this country, but from the recent action of the Inman and White Star Companies, it would seem that few engagements have been made ahead. The steam-ship line which runs direct from Liverpool to Philadelphia has, because of its being a direct line, taken away from the others the transportation to the Exhibition of all the British manufactures, as well as some others. The general depression of business in this country has had the effect of causing a constant decrease in the number of emigrants coming here, until now there are at least fifty per cent. less steerage passengers leaving Europe than there were five years ago. All these things combined forced the transatlantic steam-ship lines to take some action in the matter, and hence the arrangement between the Inman and White Star Companies, which will probably have the effect of causing the other lines to do the same.

The statistics given below will show the number of steerage passengers which has arrived in this country during the past three years, as well as the steady decrease from month to month, and year to year, and that the number which arrived last year was not more than half as large as that which arrived during the year 1873:

1873.	Number of passengers arrived.
January	6,469
February	6,277
March	13,421
April	42,743
May	52,197
June	39,160
July	23,654
August	18,035
September	24,040
October	18,963
November	16,911
December	6,427
Total	268,288
Decrease from 1872	24,645

1874.	No. of passengers arrived.	Inc. from same month previous year.
January	2,518	3,942
February	3,033	3,244
March	6,025	7,396
April	18,162	24,581
May	27,553	24,644
June	21,062	18,098
July	15,422	8,232
August	15,049	2,893
September	15,784	8,256
October	12,049	6,914
November	8,705	8,206
December	4,400	2,027
Total	149,762	118,526

1875.	Number of passengers arrived.	Decrease from and increase over same month in previous years.	
January	1,994	Decrease..	524
February	3,704	Increase..	671
March	6,899	Increase..	874
April	13,670	Decrease..	4,492
May	18,209	Decrease..	9,344
June	13,218	Decrease..	7,844
July	9,469	Decrease..	5,953
August	8,376	Decrease..	6,673
September	9,218	Decrease..	6,566
October	7,714	Decrease..	4,335
November	4,872	Decrease..	3,833
December	2,560	Decrease..	1,840
Total	99,933	Tot'l dec.	49,859
1876.			
January	2,150	Increase..	156
February	2,186	Decrease..	1,518
March	4,682	Decrease..	2,217
Total	9,018		
Total decrease from same months in 1875			3,597

During this time the number of cabin passengers has varied very little, and it is now thought that there will not be any extraordinary number of first-class passengers traveling across the ocean this year.

There is some talk to the effect that it is the intention of the National Line to take off one steamer in every five, but Mr. Mackenzie, the agent, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he did not know whether any such action was contemplated. He had received a telegram stating that there would be no vessel from Liverpool on the 19th inst., but he was not informed as to the cause. In reply to a question as to whether the companies had been losing money of late, he said that they had not been making much.

At the office of the Williams & Guion Line the reporter was informed by Mr. Underhill that he thought it very probable they would only run steamers fortnightly after the first week in May. Business had been very bad for the past two years, and their line had been the only one which had laid off steamers on that account. The stagnation in trade had been general, and he was satisfied that the companies must have lost heavily, as many of the trips would not pay running expenses, even without insurance and the wear and tear of the vessels.

The freight agent of the White Star Steam-ship Company stated that all their steamers leaving this port had been heavily laden with freight, but that they came here sometimes not more than half full. He did not think the present arrangement would last longer than the middle of May. The action taken by the companies was due in a measure to the depression of trade in freights, but the falling off in the number of steerage passengers, had, no doubt, a great deal to do with it.

One of the officials at Castle Garden stated that business had not been so dull there for eleven years as it was at present, and that it had been constantly on the decline for five years past.

Mr. Amerton Yale, of the firm of Carey & Yale, shipping brokers, of No. 60 Beaver street, said that freights, as a rule, were dull at this season of the year, but that for two years past the stagnation had been unaccountable. The markets in Europe were dull, and the holders of grain here very firm, so that there were few orders.

VYSE & CO'S FAILURE.

Mr. Samuel Shethar, the Assignee of the bankrupt firm of Vyse & Co., straw goods dealers, No. 537 Broadway, made a report yesterday to a meeting of creditors held in the office of Register Allen, No. 152 Broadway. He found it very difficult to examine into the accounts of the firm, owing to the imperfect manner in which they had been kept, and he also found it difficult to trace immense quantities of commercial paper drawn by the firm and sold by them, principally on the street, the amount of the paper afloat being $1,200,000. He found the real estate of little value, and the patents were not much better. The debts due to the estate, some of which were doubtful, amounted to $67,000 71. The claims proved reached $883,455 83, and the claims objected to amounted to $191,979 36, while there were creditors for $92,750 who had not filed their claims. The balance on his hands was $191,740 57, out of which it was resolved to pay a dividend of twelve per cent.

INCREASE IN CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The records of the Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Department show that during the past week there was a marked increase in the contagious diseases reported in this City. The largest increase is shown in the number of cases of diphtheria. During the week ending the 1st inst. there were 71 cases of this terrible disease reported, and during the week ending on Saturday last there were 100 cases recorded. In small-pox the increase is not so great. There were 40 cases reported during the week ending on Saturday last, as against 26 reported during the preceding week. Scarlet fever was the cause of 76 deaths during the week ending on the 1st inst., while during the past week 91 cases were reported. The records show a falling off in the number of cases of measles reported during the last week, the figures being 65 for the week ending on the 1st inst. and 59 for last week. There was also a decrease of one in the number of cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis during the past week, the whole number being but 4, while there were three more cases of typhoid fever during the same time than during the week immediately preceding. The marked increase in diphtheria, small-pox, and scarlet fever is accounted for by the officers of the Health Department by the number of people who at the present time are indulging in the pleasant occupation of house-hunting, entering houses where the diseases mentioned are raging, and carrying the contagion with them into the next house they visit, and even into their own homes.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK ROBBED.

JOHN H. SEIL, ITS CHIEF CLERK, A DEFAULTER TO THE AMOUNT OF $69,242—BOOK-KEEPING INGENUITY CONCEALS THE CRIME—FLIGHT OF THE CRIMINAL.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that the Security Savings Bank, situated at the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was one of those which went down in the crash of January last, that so seriously affected many of the up-town savings banks. Mr. William M. Banks, who, prior to the failure, had been its Secretary, was appointed Receiver, and three weeks ago he declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the liabilities of the bank, which amounted to about three hundred and twenty thousand dollars. The payment of this dividend went on until Mr. Banks had come to the conclusion that only about a thousand dollars remained to be paid to the depositors. On Saturday, April 1, he was making an examination of his own figures and those of the chief clerk, John H. Seil, when he found that there was a difference between them of about seven or eight thousand dollars. He spoke to Seil concerning the matter, and the latter said his must be correct, as they were made up from the books. The matter was dropped for the time being, and on Monday the payment of the dividend was continued. On Tuesday last Seil did not appear at the bank, and Mr. Banks discovered on opening the safe that $500 had been abstracted therefrom. As Seil was the only person besides the Receiver who knew the combination of the safe-lock, Mr. Banks at once concluded that he was the guilty person, and, the difference in his own and the clerk's figures recurring to his mind, he thought it probable that Seil was also a defaulter, and at once decided to have a thorough examination made of the books.

Mr. D. Webster Stephenson, who had formerly been employed at the bank, being familiar with the books, was engaged to make the examination, and at once set about performing that duty. The examination was thorough, and began with the time that Seil entered the employ of the institution, about June 15, 1872. Mr. Stephenson succeeded in discovering that on Aug. 1, in the above year, Seil received a deposit from a gentleman of a little over one hundred dollars, which he placed to his credit on the dealers' ledger and pocketed the money, neglecting to credit the cash-book, in order that the cash on hand would agree with the book. On the 5th of the same month he embezzled another $100, pursuing the same mode regarding the crediting of it to the account of the depositor. Mr. Stephenson, finding that Seil's peculations were so numerous, came to the conclusion that he was a heavy defaulter, and at once dropped the searching examination which he was engaged in, for the purpose, if possible, of learning its extent. Yesterday he finished the taking of a balance from the dealers' ledger, from which it appears that Seil has stolen from the institution, of which he was the most trusted employe, $68,742, besides the $500 which he took from the safe on Monday afternoon. He also succeeded in learning that Seil, soon after his admission to the bank, opened an account there in the name of Bella Goldschmidt, representing himself as her agent. What money he embezzled he would deposit to her credit, and draw out to suit his convenience. One instance, wherein a discrepancy was found to exist between the ledger and cash-book, proves this conclusively. On this occasion a deposit of $1,400 was made by a gentleman, which was received by Seil's assistant and credited on the ledger and cash-book. Seil took the deposit ticket from the file, and after doing away with it, made out a new one in the name of Bella Goldschmidt, which he placed to her credit on the ledger, again neglecting, as in previous instances, to make any entry on the cash book, and thus crediting the depositor with $400 more than had in reality been placed in the keeping of the bank. So far as has been learned this is the only manner in which he carried on his peculations, which he has kept up continually during four years.

Mr. Banks on Tuesday paid a visit to Seil's wife, and asked her if her husband was at home. She stated that he was not, and added that she had received a note from him the previous evening, in which he said that he was compelled to leave town for the night. Mr. Banks then told her that Seil had stolen $500, which she promised to make good, but said nothing concerning the heavy defalcation, and the matter was kept a profound secret until yesterday.

It appears that Seil, who is now about twenty-eight years of age, entered the employ of the Third Avenue Savings Bank when about eighteen years of age as clerk. Here he remained for about six years, enjoying the perfect confidence of the officers of the institution, with whom he was a great favorite, so much so that, on the occasion of his marriage, they presented him with a handsome bronze clock, valued at about three hundred dollars. He left this position, where he received a salary of $1,000 a year, for the purpose of commencing business for himself, and opened a gentlemen's furnishing store in Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street. Here he struggled along for over a year and a half, when he failed, and soon after accepted the position in the Security Bank, which was tendered to him by Mr. D. D. T. Marshall, its President, and which he has filled ever since, receiving as compensation for his services $600 per annum. His duties were those of a book-keeper and assistant teller. Among the duties devolving upon him he was required to balance the ledger every six months and submit a statement to the officers of the bank, upon which the dividend was declared, and so well did he cover up the traces of his guilt that there was not the slightest suspicion attaching to him. The discovery by Mr. Banks of a discrepancy between his own and Seil's figures, no doubt, caused the latter to fear detection. It is not known whether Bella Goldschmidt exists or not, but it is thought to be more than probable that she is a myth, and that the name was used by Seil to cover up his transactions. Nor is it known what disposition he made of the money which he embezzled. Mr. Stephenson has also found that he stole a considerable amount of money belonging to the estate of Mr. Peter Coutant, of which the President of the bank, Mr. Marshall, was the Executor. It seems that Seil kept Mr. Marshall's books, and he is said to have collected rents belonging to the estate amounting to about $400, which he also made away with. During his connection with the Security Bank he has had some interest—to what extent is not known—in the organization of the New-York Screw Company, for the manufacture of a patent screw, and he has, no doubt, lost considerable money in it.

It will be remembered that Mr. S. H. Hurd, the Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, stated in his report that there was a defalcation amounting to $66,617 in the bank, and as it is shown by the trial balances of the institution that this occurred mainly during Seil's connections with the institution, it is thought likely that he is implicated in it. Detectives have been employed in the case, and it is probable that he will soon be under arrest.

THE M'CLINTOCK ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary of the McClintock Association was held in the Chapel of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon, A. V. Stout presiding. The object of the society is to aid students in the Drew Theological Seminary by loans of money sufficient to defray in part their expenses during the course of their studies. The Treasurer's report, by Mrs. Joseph Graydon, showed receipts during the year of over $2,000, with a balance in the treasury of $300. Mrs. Strong read the Secretary's report. Addresses were made by Rev. William L. Floyd, A. V. Stout, and Rev. Dr. Hurst. Music was furnished by the Glee Club of the Seminary.

A CLERGYMAN'S GOLDEN WEDDING.

The golden wedding of Rev. Charles W. Nassau, D. D., and wife, will be celebrated to-day at their home in King street, Trenton, N. J. Dr. Nassau is a recognized leader in the councils of the Presbyterian Church, where his conspicuous earnestness and ripe scholarship have been exerted for half a century. His first clerical charge was at Montgomery Square, Penn., and he afterward became President of Marvin College, in Missouri; then Professer of Languages, and finally President, of Lafayette College. Later in life he took charge of the Lawrenceville Female Seminary, where most of his family, consisting of four sons and six daughters, passed their early life. A remarkable fact in the history of this long-lived family is that Dr. Nassau's mother is still living and in the enjoyment of perfect health at the ripe old age of ninety-eight. The numerous friends of Dr. Nassau, as well as his descendants, have taken steps to make the festivities thoroughly enjoyable.

DESERTED IN AN OPEN BOAT.

William Smith and Herman Graeffer, both residents of Jersey City, went to Brooklyn on Sunday, taking with them two children of William Howeth, a milkman, residing at No. 52 Erie street. They both drank considerable liquor, and Smith became very much intoxicated. Procuring a small boat, they went out for a row, but Smith soon became incapable of managing the boat, and as Graeffer could not row, and the row-locks were broken, the boat drifted helplessly with the tide toward the Narrows. After a time they were discovered by a passing steam-tug, which stopped and went to their assistance. Graeffer and the children had been taken on board the tug, when Smith grossly insulted the Captain, and the latter refused to let him come on board. The tug then steamed away, leaving Smith to his fate. No information has yet been received as to whether he was rescued or not. The others were landed in Hoboken.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A committee from the Produce Exchange went to Albany last evening to present resolutions to the Legislature against the proposed increase of tolls on the canals.

The funeral of Dr. Augustus Kinsley Gardner, who died of apoplexy on Friday last, took place yesterday in All Souls' Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street.

The decomposed remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the North River, at the foot of Eighteenth street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The Boat-owners' Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 10 South street, Mr. H. F. Rogers presiding, and passed resolutions protesting against the increase of tolls on the Erie Canal.

Wesley H. Potts, of No. 481 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday while attending to some business in the office of the Long Island Insurance Company, at No. 120 Broadway.

The sale of the Squier collection of rare books began yesterday at the warerooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., No. 656 Broadway. The collection consists of 2,735 volumes, only a small part of which were disposed of yesterday.

John Higgins, aged six years, of No. 18 Cherry street, while playing in Franklin square last evening, was knocked down by car No. 60 of the Bleecker street line, and had his left leg broken. The driver of the car was arrested.

A committee of the Board of Emigration went to Albany last evening to urge the passage of a bill for appropriating a certain sum for the maintenance of Ward's Island institutions and for providing a proper Police supervision over the landing of emigrants.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, William H. Stone, alias Charles Lynch, was held for having attempted to pass a forged check for $125, purporting to have been drawn by P. Van Volkenburgh & Co., clothiers, of No. 384 Broadway, on the Importers' and Traders' Bank.

Jane Fitzpatrick, aged twenty-seven, who was arrested yesterday afternoon for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide while in a cell at the Eldridge Street Police Station by hanging herself to the bars. She was discovered and cut down before she had sustained any serious injury.

Cabanel's beautiful picture of "Penelope" attracts large numbers of visitors to Schaus' Art Gallery. The receipts are for the benefit of the art department of the approaching fair of the Young Women's Christian Association, to be held at the Academy of Music early next month.

The first of the East Side course of lectures at the Allen Street Presbyterian Church, will be delivered this evening by Rev. Charles S. Robinson, on "London, the Metropolis of the World." Revs. Charles F. Deems, George H. Hepworth, and J. Hyatt Smith will deliver lectures during the course.

Burglars effected an entrance to the feed-store of Rollins Bros., No. 467 Second avenue, on Saturday night, and removing the safe out of the office carried it into the yard, where they forced it open. They were probably much disappointed when they found that the safe contained only the account books of the firm.

At the meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences last evening, discussions were had on H. A. Mott's paper on the milk of the African race, and on Dr. Elwyn Waller's paper on milk and the lactometer. Prof. Albert R. Leeds read a paper on Thurstonite and other contributions from the laboratory of the Stevens Institute of Technology, and Malvern W. Iles on a new method for separation of copper, cadmium, and bismuth, in qualitative analysis.

The clothing warehouse of L. M. Younker, at No. 27 Walker street, was broken into on Saturday morning by burglars, who carried off $200 worth of property. Detective Hagan, of the Fifth Precinct, learned that one of the thieves was a noted burglar named James McDuff, and called in Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, to his assistance. On Saturday night they saw McDuff in Hester street and captured him after a desperate chase. On being arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs yesterday, McDuff was fully committed for trial.

BROOKLYN.

The arguments of counsel in the case of the injunction to restrain the authorities of the City of Brooklyn from interfering with the Hempstead Reservoir were begun yesterday, before Justice Gilbert, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Kings County.

Charges were preferred against twelve Brooklyn saloon-keepers, mostly in the Eastern District, by Oliver Cotter and his associates, on Sunday, for violating the Excise law. Mr. Cotter proposes to lay some of these cases before the Grand Jury.

The Germans of the Eastern District are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of American Independence. On July 3 there will be a torch-light procession and service of song at Fort Greene, and on the Fourth a repetition of the same at Myrtle Avenue Park.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday as a Committee of the Whole to consider the feasibility of moving the county seat. Plans were submitted for a new building.

Washington Woodworth and John Ragan have been held for further examination by Judge Corbett, on a charge of burglary. The prisoners were arrested for stealing $200 worth of goods from the barn of Mr. C. K. Hamilton, of New-Brighton.

Alexander T. Carpenter, the Referee appointed to take the testimony in the divorce suit of Robert Clarkson vs. Mary Clarkson, reported to Judge Neilson yesterday, in the Brooklyn City Court, in favor of granting the decree, and of giving the plaintiff the custody of the two children.

The funeral of the late Daniel Low took place on Sunday afternoon at his late residence in New-Brighton. Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of the Episcopal Church at Clifton, and Dr. Farley, of the Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, officiated. There was a large number of relatives and friends present. Mr. Low leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. His property is estimated at $3,000,000.

Michael Corcoran, a laborer, aged twenty-six years, residing at the foot of Dikeman street, was arrested yesterday, charged with assaulting Mary Ann Greenhill, seventeen years of age, residing at No. 452 Van Brunt street, at 8:30 P. M. on Saturday, while she was passing the corner of Van Brunt and Walcott streets. The girl's screams frightened him away, but he carried off her shawl, and that article was found in Corcoran's possession when he was arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The gas-house of the Spencer Optical Works at Mount Kisco got on fire on Saturday night through the carelessness of the man in charge. By timely discovery and prompt action on the part of the citizens it was soon extinguished.

About fifty young men of Hastings have organized a fire-engine company, with J. N. Havens as Foreman and C. H. Ferguson as Secretary. They have already raised about twelve hundred dollars by voluntary subscription toward the purchase of a fire-engine.

Information was communicated to Sheriff Carpenter, at White Plains, on Saturday evening, that a negro, supposed to be a tramp, had committed an outrage upon a white girl, named Nettie Many, aged about sixteen years, a step-daughter of Mr. Robert Cypher, living near the Saw Mill River, in the neighborhood of Lower Cross Roads. The girl left home in the afternoon to visit a schoolmate, and while passing along a ravine the negro assaulted her, notwithstanding the appeals made to him by the girl, and offers on her part to give him various articles of jewelry she had upon her person. The girl succeeded in reaching home in a critical condition, and related what had occurred, when the neighbors scoured the woods in a vain search for the villain. The Sheriff offered a reward yesterday for his capture.

NEW-JERSEY.

David P. Alyea's grocery store at Dundee was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of $100 worth of goods.

William E. Hughes, aged five, was killed yesterday morning, while playing on a Midland Railroad turn-table, East Side, Paterson. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 44 Mechanic street.

Patrick Burns, aged sixteen, of Twelfth street, Jersey City, was stabbed in the eye in a quarrel yesterday, by Michael Ahearn, of No. 179 Fourteenth street. Burns' injuries are considered serious, and Ahearn has been committed for trial.

Small Lots, Bergen County, is excited over a human hand found among some night-soil taken from James Scanlon's premises, on the corner of River and Washington streets, Paterson, and placed on Isaac Sturr's farm, at the former place. A Coroner's investigation will be made.

At the close of the performance in the Adelphi Theatre, in Washington street, Hoboken, on Sunday night, some one threw a chair from the gallery into the body of the hall, striking a lady named Meyers on the head, and injuring her so severely that her life is despaired of. She was carried home unconscious, and the physician who was summoned to attend her has very grave doubts of her recovery. The person who threw the chair could not be found.

Charles Wilson, a resident of Greenville, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of a boy named Willie Bessinger, aged twelve years. The boy's statement is that he was walking along the plank road with two boys, when Wilson, who was with his wife and another lady, drew a pistol and shot him. Wilson says he only walked over to the boys to ask them if they had been pounding on his door, when he suddenly heard the report of a pistol, and the boy cried out that he was shot. The ball took effect in the lad's right thigh.

The funeral of the late Governor Olden took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Princeton. The simple but impressive funeral service of the Quakers was performed at the house, and there was little display or ceremony. Rev. Dr. Hodge, Senior Professor of the Princeton Theological Seminary, gave a brief biographical sketch of the deceased Governor. The pall-bearers were six Directors of the Princeton Farmers' Club. Among those in attendance were the State officials, ex-Govs. Parker, Ward, and Newell, Hon. John Hill, the Faculty and students of Princeton College, and a large number of distinguished citizens of the State. The remains were interred in the Stony Brook Quaker Cemetery.

PACIFIC MAIL PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The remittitur from the Court of Appeals in the case of The People ex rel. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company against the Tax Commissioners was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The case grew out of the valuation of the company's personal property, and the consequent amount of personal tax for which the company was liable. The Tax Commissioners originally fixed the valuation of such property at $20,000,000. The company endeavored to reduce this valuation to $1,330,000, and did succeed in reducing it to $5,749,518, by deducting the discount on the stock, the value of the real estate, the stock owned by the company itself, the vessels which had never been registered at this port, and some other items. On appeal from this decision, the Supreme Court, General Term, made a further reduction of $104,250 on account of the stock of a California company owned by the Pacific Mail, and fixed the basis of taxation at $5,645,268. This the Court of Appeals affirmed. The principal question involved was as to whether the Tax Commissioners can tax all of the company's steamers registered at this port as the personal property of a New-York corporation. The Court of Appeals answers this question in the affirmative.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Sir Charles L. Young, of England, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Richmond, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. J. Woolmore Smith, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the St. James Hotel.

Mr. Ernest S. Inman, of the Inman Steam-ship Company, and C. Blouth, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, and Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, are at the Sturtevant House.

Louis Polo de Bernabé and T. de Rueda, of the Spanish Legation at Washington, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Dr. José de Saldamha, Nicolau J. Miesere, and P. D. G. Paes Leme, Centennial Commissioners for Brazil, are at the Buckingham Hotel.

Andrew D. White, President Cornell University; ex-Congressman E. D. Standiford, of Kentucky, and Postmaster N. D. Sperry, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. Its reputation as a cure for Burns, Piles, Sores, and Bunions is greater than ever. 25 cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

GREENBACKS FOR WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR are better invested than in bonds. Health better than wealth. For all manner of pain use Wolcott's PAIN PAINT.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—Capt. T. A. Harris and wife, Capt. George W. Dow, wife, and child; E. L. Talbot and wife, Miss Mary Hewlitt, A. B. Eldred, Mrs. N. M. Flack and two children, Rev. G. S. Telier and wife, Mrs. A. I. Dutch, Miss M. Underwriter, H. Canfield, Mrs. Hanlow and daughter, Edward Lewis, A. C. Thomas, Mrs. E. L. Bellows, N. M. Bellows, wife, two children, and nurse; Joseph Cavanagh, Mrs. Kendal and child, William Baker and son, M. Kilduff, Otto Kuhle, Louis Reynaud, Franco Somellera, Capt. Catkins, Mr. Frye and son, and 40 steerage passengers. From the Isthmus—Gen. Prado (Peruvian Minister to England) and servant, Charles Pividal, U. Delbry, Enrique Larra, Jose M. Uquasteche, C. Mestry, Manuel Pinto, Charles Stagg, Mr. Rogers and wife, Mrs. Brooks, child and servant, Col. De Gress, wife, and two children, Mrs. King, two children, and maid, Capt. Nicholas and wife, J. McGill, Martin Trumbul, Mr. Maxwell and wife, Miss Mary White, Miss Hattie White, Miss Carrie White, E. Guerra, L. Buffe, H. M. Smith, Mr. Bronson, M. Solzano, J. M. Calixto, A. Jarmin, M. Alvarado, Augue Guerra, Dr. Van Vaim, Judge O'Sullivan, Aquiles Oliveria, Carlos Lizecan, Hugo Cookesley, R. C. Alepaudo, A. Fedi, J. Berg, M. Pizarro, E. Gwyn, H. S. Mayer, Thomas Holler, S. Pacheco, J. M. Lassaraba, B. Mosques, Ralph Manzanilla, L. L. Suez, J. R. Gill, E. P. Gould, and thirty in steerage. From Havana, Richard Gibbs and daughter, United States Minister to Peru; Miss Emily Videau, E. G. Smith, wife, and son, Jose A. Terie, C. Castelanos, Jose Castelanos, Mrs. E. R. Strong, son, and maid, Edmond Brock, Lucas Muhoberga and wife, G. H. A. Biltowski, B. Quintada, J. B. Mulder, Miss Cristina Mestre, Francisco E. Mestre, R. L. Murray, H. E. Dexter, W. Jackson and wife, Sam. Smedburg, Juan E. Meriaide.

In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Beedon and two children, Mrs. Oslar and eight children, T. W. Beakbane, Irmen Bach, Dr. Volney Smith, Leopold Schilsky, Ignatius Hahn, Dr. and Mrs. Philip, Charles Clarkson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Blake, Mr. Flaxman, Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, Alexander Smith, Mrs. Duggan and child, Miss Duggan, Jean Van der Hoope, Miss E. A. Collins, A. Le Norika, Jos. Wexel, W. M. Lendrum, Mrs. H. L. Thomas, Miss J. H. Stevens, Dr. Juch, Mr. Carison.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. and Miss Van Schaick, Mrs. and Miss Mendelbaum, L. P. Tarbox, wife, and son, A. L. Richardson, A. F. Parrott, H. O'Hara, J. B. Putnam, C. Card, H. Potter, C. N. Allen, Louisa M. Lewis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:28 | Sun sets.....6:35 | Moon rises..9:55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:07 | Gov. Island..9:56 | Hell Gate..11:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............MONDAY, April 10.

CLEARED.

Barks Sicilian, Snow, Zanzibar or a market, Africa, G. Ropes; Adna, (Aust.,) Vidulch, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Victor, Pond, Adelaide and Melbourne, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Bernhard, (Ger.,) Darnott, Stettin, Dill & Radmann; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Bermuda, A. E. Tucker; Brunswick, Hutchinson, Portland, Me., James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Gem, Pierce, Bridgetown, Barbados, D. Trowbridge & Co.; San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Genoa, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; E. H. Rich, Paine, Cardenas, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Josie, Pettigrew, Sagua la Grande, Cuba, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool March 29 and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall April 1, and Havana 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Jones, Charleston April 5, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomoson, Liverpool March 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah April 6th, with mdse. and 32 passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Amerique, (Fr.,) Pouzolz, Havre March 25, Plymouth 26th, and Philadelphia April 8, with mdse. and 38 passengers to L. De Bebian.

Bark Winifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dill, Rio Janeiro 59 ds., with coffee to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Brothers & Co. Crossed the equator March 4, in lon. 39 34. March 18, lat. 23 45, lon. 64 36, spoke bark Jennie Cushman, Johnson, from Goree, for Boston; has been 23 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. W. winds.

Bark George P. Lawrence, (It.,) Pollis, Messina 57 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. G. Seager & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 2.

Brig Dictator, (of Newport, Eng.,) Collis, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to J. S. Tucker & Co. Crossed the equator March 9, in lon. 39.

Schr. Hattie E. King, (of Calais,) Crowley, Caibarien 10 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Gerham, Boardman. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with northerly winds.

Schr. Ella Pressy, (of Thomaston,) Pressy, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage.

Schr. Heather, (of Antigonish, N. S.,) Melsaacs, Cardenas 9 ds., with melado to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. M. E. Bayard, Camp, Virginia.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsay, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Grace Andrews, (of Thomaston,) Andrews, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master. April 10, off Barnegat, in a gust of wind from N. N. W., carried away foretopmast.

Schr. William S. Jordan, (of Dennis,) Crowell, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Petty, Rockport, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Matthew Kenney, Barter, St. George, Me., with ice to order.

Schr. H. T. Potter, Potter, Isleboro, Me., for Baltimore.

Schr. William P. Ritchie, Dayton, Providence.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.

Schr. Kate Newman, Newman, Fall River.

Schr. Helen, Searles, Appanang.

Schr. Modesty, Nickerson, Vineyard Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny Hanmer, Brooks, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Northport.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Westport.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Millstone Point.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Hull, New-Haven.

Schr. James Anderson, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria, Phillips, New-Haven.

Schr. David Nelson, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Ida Palmer, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. C. J. Van Name, Hardy, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Racer, Sylva, Virginia.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Albemarle, for Lewes; ship City of Boston, for Boston; barks Nymphen, for Cronstadt; Haakon Haakonsen, for Rotterdam; Hermod, for Southampton; Guchen, for Bilboa; Jane Adeline, for Laguayra; brig Dauntless, for Belfast; schrs. Ida M. Eldridge, North America, and Grasmere, for St. Johns, N. F.; Matilda M., for Halifax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig Annie Gardner, Havener, which arr. at St. Thomas March 18 from Saba, with rudder damaged, completed repairs and sld. 20th March for Saba to finish loading for New-York.

Brig Daisy Boynton, Appleby, London, for Boston, which put into St. Thomas Feb. 12 dismasted, resumed voyage March 28, having completed repairs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA.—Sld. about 6th, brig Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, New-York.

CARDENAS, April 7.—Arr. brigs Long Reach, Anderson, St. Thomas, and Ellen P. Stewart, Miller, Antigua; schr. Wm. Todd, Wood, St. Thomas.

Sld. 7th, schrs. Morning Dew, (Br.,) Stockton, New-York; F. L. Richardson, Watts, N. of Hatteras; 6th, bark Norton Stover, Sherman, do.; brig Alice M. Laverty, do.

CIENFUEGOS, April 6.—Arr. schr. Mary E. Long, Haskell, Kingston, Jam.

Sld. 5th, schr. Martha A., (Br.,) Glass, Boston.

HAVANA, April 8.—Arr. steamer Frankfort, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, Bremen, for New-Orleans.

Sld. steamers City of New-York, Timmerman, New-York; Reading, Colburn, do.; brig Adria, (Br.,) Everett, do.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Sld. steamer Illyrian, (Br.,) Worthington, for Boston.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Arr. schr. Nautilus, (Br.,) May, Turk's Island.

HAVANA, April 10.—Arr. steamer Pottsville, Winnette, New-York.

MATANZAS, April 8.—Arr. bark L. T. Stocker, Tyler, Philadelphia; brig F. H. Jennings, Young, Portland.

Sld. 8th, barks Sarah E. Frazier, Knight, N. of Hatteras; Mary Pratt, Savin, do.; Betsy Gude, (Norw.,) Due, do.; schrs. Louisa Bliss, Strong, do.; A. H. Waite, Drisko, do.; April 7, bark S. W. Holbrook, Mitchell, do.; brig Mina, (Br.,) Dakin, do.

SAGUA, April 8.—Arr., schrs. Rebecca A. Carter, Tomlin, New-York; Lizzie Heyer, Poland, do.; April 6, bark Jose E. More, Carlisle, N. of Hatteras; brigs Prince Le Boo, (Br.,) Hatfield, do.; Amoroso Light, Schwarp, Philadelphia.

Arr. April 6, schr. A. A. Folsom, Barker, St. Thomas.

Sld. April 6, brig Comarty, (Br.,) McIntosh, N. of Hatteras; 7th, schrs. J. P. Wyman, Mann, Boston; A. P. Emerson, Emerson, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JAGO, April 2.—Arr. schr. Charles R. Washington, Holbrook, New-York.

Sld. brig Abbie C. Titcomb, Endercan, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8.—Cld. schr. Opera, for New-York.

YARMOUTH, N. S., April 8.—Arr. brig Clifford, (Br.,) from St. Martin's.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 10.—Sld. April 4, Cecilia.

April 9, sld. Marie Christina, Speed, M. F. Hussey, Advice, Andrew Lovitt, Humboldt, Aldebaran.

April 5, arr. Garibaldi, Capt. Ravenborg, off the Scilly Isles; Tillid, at Copenhagen; Maria Adelaide, at Palermo.

April 6, Kong Sverre, Poseidon, both at Elsinore; Teneriffe.

April 8, arr. C. B. Hazeltine, Aristides, both in the Channel; Addie H. Cann, Lois, Noah, Johanna, Capt. Lennox.

April 9, arr. Ellida, (Capt. Schonberg,) Ergo, (both at Deal,) Kraljevica, Earl of Elgin, (both at Falmouth; the latter requires new anchors,) E. W. Stetson, Ironsides, Fagal, Royal Charlie, Sea Crest, (the last named at Liverpool,) Hannah McLoon, J. L. Bowen, Carrier Dove, Osmo, Regina, Johan Fellman, Berkeley Castle, Trio.

April 10, arr. Harold Harfaager, Solo, G. C. Trumph, Mary E. Ladd, Georgia, (the last named five at Greenock,) Joseph Clark, (at Queenstown,) Alice B. Dyer, Fratelli Tixi, Redowa, Capri, Paolo Revello, James Dale, N. K. Clements, Baron Von Hartmann, Brimaga, Margaret S. Weir, Devico, Paolo, Sommeren, Frim, Oscar, Carolina, (the last three at London,) Thyatira, Concord, Alma, (Capt. Worcloth,) Robert Morrison, the latter at Mumbles Head, for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The White Star steamer Baltic, Capt. Perry, from New-York April 1, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock A. M. to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—The steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York April 4, for this port, arr. off Fastnet at noon to-day.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The buoys at Rockaway and Fire Island Inlets have been changed as follows:

Rockaway—Sea buoy, first-class, can, black and white perpendicular stripes, in five fathoms water; course to bar-buoy, (spar,) North by East, (N. by E.,) thence to inner buoy, (spar,) North-North-east, (N. N. E.)

Fire Island—Sea buoy, first-class, nun, black and white perpendicular stripes, in seven fathoms water; course to bar-buoy, (first-class nun,) North, (N.,) thence to spar buoy, (black and white perpendicular stripes,) North by West, ¾ West, (N. by W., ¾ W.,) thence to second spar buoy, (black and white perpendicular stripes,) North by West, ½ West (N. by W., ½ W.)

A. C. RHIND, Capt. U. S. N., L. H. Insp. Third District.

Tompkinsville, S. I., April 10, 1876.

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